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25 May 1982

KOREAN AFFAIRS REPORT

No. 215

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INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

FORMER U.S. OFFICIAL ON ANTI-U.S. SENTIMENT IN SOUTH KOREA

SK300318 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 29 Apr 82

[Text] In an article contributed to the 26 April edition of the NEW YORK TIMES, Donald Ranard, former Korean affairs section chief in the U.S. State Department, warns that the United States confronts an anti-American sentiment that is unprecedented in its diplomatic relations with South Korea.

Ranard says that the young generation in South Korea is looking critically at the United States. He points out that the 18-year long support for the Pak regime and aid given the Chon Tu-hwan regime have made matters worse.

The Reagan regime's involvement in such cases as the Reagan regime's invitation of Chon Tu-hwan to Washington and talks with him immediately after he took power and its attitude toward the Kwangju incident and the Kim Tae-chung case have led the South Korean people to believe that the United States tolerates the suppressive regime, according to Ranard.

Another characteristic of the anti-U.S. sentiment, he says, is the feeling among the intellectuals and students of South Korea that the U.S. forces are here not to defend freedom but to protect U.S. investments and trade.

In the article he contributed to the NEW YORK TIMES, Ranard contends that the U.S. pressure on South Korea to bear a part of the expense for stationing U.S. forces in South Korea is another example of the callousness of the United States. This poses a greater problem for the stationing of U.S. troops in South Korea, Ranard believes.

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'IZVESTIYA' CRITICIZES U.S.-S. KOREAN MILITARY COLLUSION

SK121008 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A recent issue of the Soviet paper IZVESTIYA in a review of the international situation played the war moves of the United States and South Korea, according to a TASS report.

The feverish war preparations hastened in South Korea at the instigation of the United States in various respects are assuming an undisguised provocative character against the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and increasing the tension in the Korean Peninsula, and they are contradictory to the desire of the Korean people to reunify the country peacefully on a democratic principle, stresses the paper.

Noting that the militarization of South Korea is being stepped up in accordance with the U.S. strategic plan, the paper goes on:

Under this plan Seoul will play the role of the "frontline" in the Far East and a forward post of the "free world." Japan will fulfil the function of the "second front" in accordance with a script written by the United States. The security of Japan is, they claim, directly linked with the "defence potential" of South Korea.

The paper writes: Washington intensifying its pressure on Japan to speed up her militarization and more actively participate in ensuring the U.S. "defence strategy" in the Far East not only strongly urges Japan to increase her spendings for military purposes but also tries to impose a huge share of its financial disbursement upon its "ally." Japan now disburses roughly 1,000 million dollars every year for the upkeep of the U.S. forces deployed in her territory.

Talks are now going on on Japan's supply of billions of dollars of "loan" to South Korea to maintain the latter's "military potential" at a "due level." The United States is also instigating Japan to directly participate in taking military steps in the Far East, such as patrolling a definite area of the Pacific in particular and establishing a military partnership with South Korea in the field of arms supply and construction of military objects.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'MINJOK SIBO' DISCUSSES PUSAN CULTURAL CENTER ARSON

SK050941 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0804 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--The April 21 issue of MINJOK SIBO, a newspaper of "Mindan"-lining compatriots in Japan, carried an article headlined "Significance of the Arson at the Americal Cultural Centre in Pusan," which notes that the incident not only dealt a blow at the U.S. ruling circles and the South Korean puppet ruling quarters but also signified "a signal-fire of the start of the anti-U.S. struggle which had never been seen in the past," according to a KNS report.

The article ridicules the United States and the South Korean puppets for resorting to every conceivable false propaganda in an attempt to impair the significance of the incident at any cost, the blow dealt at them being too heavy. The incident, the article says, is of weighty historic significance, as it ignited the torch of the national salvation struggle against outside forces.

The article recalls the words of the leaflets scattered by students that "the United States and Japan are exploiting us while pretending to aid our country economically" and "the present government is preparing for invading the north by introducing only weapons for attack from the United States." This, the article notes, shows that they correctly see through the true nature of two big outside forces, the United States and Japan, and the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist "regime."

Declaring that the arson at the "American Cultural Centre" is the "continuation of the struggle in Pusan and Masan in 1979 and the Kwangju uprising in 1980," the article says: It is natural for students to brand the United States as the backstage manipulator of South Korean reaction.

The arson at the "American Cultural Centre" bespeaks that the idea of democratic revolution, the supreme task in national history, is maturing. The torch of resistance will rage gradually fiercer, if oppression is not ended in South Korea, says the article.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NONALIGNED COUNTRIES SUPPORT KOREAN REUNIFICATION

SK101534 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1518 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--The question of Korean reunification has been discussed at nearly all the summit conferences and foreign ministers conferences of non-aligned countries and meetings of associated organisations, where the firm stand of the non-aligned countries supporting the policy of the Workers' Party of Korea for the independent reunification of the country put forward by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was expressed through their final declarations and resolutions.

"The presence of foreign forces in Korea is posing a threat to national independence and international peace and security." (From the declaration of the third non-aligned summer conference in September 1970.)

"The conference endorses the action of the Korean people for an independent and peaceful reunification, calls for the withdrawal of foreign troops from South Korea and feels that the Korean problem must be settled without outside interference." (From the political declaration of the fourth non-aligned summit conference in September 1973.)

"The conference noted with satisfaction the initial results which have been achieved towards reunification of Korea. In order to advance this purpose of the people of Korea, the conference demanded the cessation of all foreign intervention in the matter. The conference further calls for the withdrawal of all foreign forces." (From the declaration of the conference of foreign ministers of non-aligned countries in Guyana in August 1972.)

"The coordinating bureau reaffirms its support to the policy of the independent and peaceful reunification, without outside interference in their internal affairs, pursued by the Korean people, and demands the withdrawal of the United States and all other foreign troops that are still stationed in South Korea under the flag of the United Nations." (From the declaration of the meeting of the coordinating bureau of the non-aligned countries in Havana in March 1975.)

Besides, final declarations and communiques adopted at the fifth and sixth non-aligned summit conferences in August 1976 and in September 1979 and at the foreign ministers conference in Lima in August 1975 fully supported the proposals for the independent reunification of Korea, strongly demanded the withdrawal of the U.S. troops present in South Korea under the U.N. flag and called for the replacement of the Korean armistice agreement with a peace agreement.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREA'S 'SUPPRESSION' OF CHRISTIANS CRITICIZED

SK050133 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2200 GMT 2 May 82

["Text" of letter sent on 2 May from the Korean Christian Federation to Christian organizations in foreign countries and international Christian organizations--read by announcer]

[Text] Dear Christian organizations in different countries and international Christian organizations:

Christians in South Korea--our fellow countrymen--are harshly suppressed by the Chon Tu-hwan ring--a group of satans--and religious activity is in grave danger.

With ardent aspirations for preaching the gospel of freedom to Christians in South Korea, and deeply worried over the grave situation faced by them, we sent this letter to Christian organizations in different countries and to international Christian organizations who value love, justice, peace and democracy.

As is well known, the Korean Christian Action Organization, a joint organization of Catholics and Protestants in South Korea, recently issued an anti-U.S. statement in the joint name of 42 prominent Christians, including Bishop Chi Hak-sun, Revs. Pak Hyong-kyu, So Nam-tong, Ham Se-ung and Kwon Ho-kyong.

In the statement they sharply criticized the South Korean policy of the United States, strongly demanded the recall of U.S. ambassador Walker and the commander of the U.S. forces Wickham from South Korea, praised the patriotic act of students who set fire to the American cultural center in Pusan and supported the anti-U.S. movement growing daily in South Korea.

This anti-U.S. action of the South Korean Christians is a natural outcome of the U.S. neo-colonial policy toward South Korea. For the past 37 years since the U.S. troops were stationed in South Korea shortly after the end of World War II, the United States has applied the most heinous neo-colonial policy in South Korea.

Regarding South Korea as one of its states, the United States has infringed upon the South Korean people's sovereignty and democratic freedoms, completely seizing power in all sectors, including politics, military, economy and culture. It is the United States that fabricated a treacherous, suppressive and splittist puppet regime in South Korea, trampling underfoot the South Korean people's aspirations for building a democratic and independent country shortly after the 15 August liberation. It is also the United States that, when the Syngman Rhee dictatorial regime was toppled by the April uprising of the South Korean people and students in 1960, established the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime by waging a military coup d'etat. When the Pak Chong-hui fascist regime was toppled by the South Korean people's October resistance for democracy in 1979, the United States framed up the fascist Chon Tu-hwan dictatorial regime by the most wicked and truculent means.

The collapse of the dictatorial regime resulted in opening a road to democracy and national reunification. However, the U.S. imperialists thwarted the development of the situation in South Korea by instigating the traitor Chon Tu-hwan, whom they had trained. The crime of the United States in manipulating behind the scenes the brutal massacre of Kwangju citizens, who rose in a peaceful demonstration for democracy and reunification, left incurable wounds of grievances on the hearts of the South Korean people.

The bloodbath in Kwangju, which claimed thousands of lives and tens of thousands of wounded, made the South Korean people clearly see that the United States was by no means a friendly nation, but the enemy of democracy and reunification.

In retrospect, the only things that the United States has done so far for South Korea has been to trample underfoot the South Korean people's aspiration for independence, democracy and reunification and force on them national suppression, contempt, poverty, lack of rights and national division.

Despite such crimes, the Americans, instead of seeking atonement, hurled an unendurable insult at the nation, saying that democracy is not suitable for the South Korean democratic personages and that demonstrating students are spoiled brats.

Anyone who loves his country and values national dignity will not tolerate such an American policy subordinating South Korea and the Americans' supercilious words and deeds.

The arson at the American cultural and information center in Kwangju and the American culture center in Pusan and anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations of students rapidly expanding and developing in Seoul and South Korea's Kangwon Province are entirely attributable to the U.S. neo-colonial policy and to the crimes of the Americans themselves.

It is only natural, therefore, that Christians who condemn injustice and praise justice criticized the wrong policy of the United States and supported the just anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean students and people.

Even so, the Chon Tu-hwan ring, while kowtowing and apologizing to the U.S. masters--the source of the calamity--is inflicting still harsher repression on the oppressed fellow countrymen. The South Korean authorities launched a wholesale repressive campaign after the American cultural center in Pusan was set afire, students in Seoul held anti-U.S., antigovernment demonstrations and students in Chunchon--in South Korea's Kangwon Province--burned the stars and stripes and held an anti-U.S. demonstration.

Because of this, those who had joined the just struggle are now behind bars and are being barbarously tortured. Among them are numerous Catholic priests, including Father Choe Ki-sik, head of the Wonju diocese's education center in Kangwon Province.

Branding the splendid undertakings of the members of the Korean Christian Action Organization recently issued an anti-U.S. statement as an indiscreet action, the South Korean fascist clique staged a play of denunciation by mobilizing pro-government organizations and, in particular, hurled a fascist attack at the urban industrial mission.

The freedom of religious activity of conscientious believers who put forward just demands is suppressed and they are faced with serious danger.

Regarding the conscientious religionists of South Korea as obstacles to its dictatorial rule, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has been systematically strengthening suppression against them. Because of this fascist clique, numerous churchgoers, including the devoted Christian Kim Tae-chung, are still suffering indescribable hardships in prison cells, unjustly charged with pro-communism, and numerous other churchgoers, under surveillance of investigative organs, are restricted in their every movement.

At this moment, the Chon Tu-hwan clique is spreading the unheard-of argument of national ruin caused by the church, contending that the church is a haven for seditious elements, and it is throwing the intelligence and surveillance networks even over churches, walking off to the police clergymen preaching sermons and interfering in preaching without hesitation.

Freedom of religion and freedom of religious activity were stamped out long ago in South Korea by the rude arbitrariness of the authorities.

All of these facts prove that the present authorities in South Korea are dirty lackeys of the United States, faithfully executing the colonial rule of the United States, and that they are fascist tyrants who trample underfoot even the freedom of religion.

In harshly suppressing the just anti-U.S. movement of the South Korean believers and people, the Chon Tu-hwan clique seeks to win the trust of the U.S. master and thereby gratify its wild ambition for long-term office and leave South Korea to the U.S. imperialists as their permanent colony and military base.

Christian organizations and fellow Christians in various countries of the world: The conditions in which South Korean Christian circles are placed today are enough to arouse anger in all Christians who long for a society full of love, justice and harmony. Christians who regard their neighbor's sufferings as their own have never stood with their arms folded while their fellow believers were being unjustly suppressed or oppressed anywhere in the world.

Christian organizations and fellow Christians in various countries of the world have extended unsparing support and encouragement to the South Korean Christians' movement against imperialism and fascism and for democracy and our people's cause of national reunification.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we express deep thanks to the Christian organizations of various countries and international Christian organizations for their support and encouragement to the struggle of our fellow countrymen for the democratization of South Korean society and the peaceful reunification of the country.

At the same time, we express the hope that the Christian organizations and Christians in different countries will raise their voices louder on a global scale against the shameless domination of the United States over South Korea and the fascist outrages of the Chon Tu-hwan clique and for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Korea and that they will launch a more active solidarity movement supporting and encouraging the anti-U.S., antigovernment struggle of the South Korean people and Christians.

[Signed] Korean Christian Federation Central Committee, 2 May 1982

Pyongyang

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

HEAD OF JAPAN-DPRK ASSOCIATION URGES AMITY WITH DPRK

SK101522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1500 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Tokyo, 7 May (KNS-KCNA)--CHOSON SINBO May 6 carried an interview with Satsuo Yamamoto (film director) who was recently elected chairman of the Japan-Korea Association.

Referring to the question of Korean reunification, Satsuo Yamamoto said: It is the United States that is standing in the way of Korean reunification. The United States concluded a military alliance with South Korea, perpetuating the division.

The presence of U.S. troops in South Korea is a contradiction.

Backed by the United States, Chon Tu-hwan is obstructing the reunification. Entering this year, he pretends to be interested in the reunification, talking about the "unification proposal." But this is designed to mislead public opinion. He made this gesture because he is fearful of the disclosure of his fascist nature.

Noting that under the manipulation of the United States, Japan is scheming to turn South Korea into its new colony, Satsuo Yamamoto remarked that most of Japan's "aid" to South Korea is a political lever for South Korea-Japan fusion.

Saying that the recent South Korean tour of the U.S. Defence Secretary was reminiscent of that of Dulles on the eve of the outbreak of the Korean war, he pointed out that the United States, Japan and South Korea are colluding with each other in heightening tension.

He stressed that he would vigorously wage a movement to remove the increasing danger of a nuclear war in Korea and further promote exchange and strengthen amity and friendship with the DPRK.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

NORWEGIAN CHUCHE SEMINAR MARKS KIM BIRTHDAY

SK120423 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0333 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--A Norwegian seminar on the chuche idea and the problem of Korean reunification was held with a large attendance at the People's House in Oslo on April 23 under the co-sponsorship of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, the Norwegian Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea and the International Cultural Association of Norway in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to a report.

A portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was placed on the platform of the seminar hall.

The seminar was attended by public and academic figures and men of the press, members of groups for the study of the chuche idea, members of organisations for solidarity with the Korean people and personages of all walks of life.

DPRK ambassador to Norway Kim Kyong-un was invited there.

The seminar was preceded by a function of laying a basket of flowers beneath a portrait of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song in the name of the preparatory committee of the seminar in celebration of his 70th birthday.

After an opening speech by the chairman of the preparatory committee of the seminar, a congratulatory speech was made by Adamegede Nisen, chairman of the International Cultural Association. Torstein Engelskjon, chairman of the Friendship Society Norway-Korea, made a report on the subject "Most Fair Policy for Korean Reunification Embodying the Chuche Idea."

Then speeches were made by 7 persons including Fjorgulv Froyin, chairman of the Norwegian Trade Union Support Committee for the Reunification of Korea, and lawyer Ainar Narsen.

The reporters and speakers noted that the immortal chuche idea, a new revolutionary idea, reflecting the demand of the times is an idea founded by his excellency respected President Kim Il-song, most outstanding thinker

and theoretician, who has a distinguished gift ever known in history, and stressed that this idea is a great revolutionary doctrine to realise independence.

Referring to the three principles of national reunification, the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, they argued their correctness.

Pointing out that the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression from South Korea is a prerequisite to the reunification of Korea, they bitterly denounced the ever more undisguised criminal "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique.

They expressed full support and solidarity for the Korean people in their just struggle to achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A letter to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted at the seminar.

On the evening of that day, a banquet was given in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the success of the seminar.

The attendants raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

During the seminar a DPRK book and photo exhibition was held.

CSO: 4120/263

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

REPORT ON SEOUL STUDENT DEMONSTRATION

SK171540 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 1345 GMT 17 Apr 82

[Text] According to a foreign news report from Seoul, some 1,400 students in Seoul staged an antigovernment demonstration on the night of 16 April, breaking through a repressive guard line. The students rising in the demonstration expressed full support for the acts of Catholic priest Choe Ki-sik, director of the educational institute of the Wonju diocese, who protected many patriotic students who burned the U.S. cultural center in Pusan, and sternly denounced the barbarous oppression of him by the Chon Tu-hwan military gang.

The students, disseminating copies of a statement issued by the South Korean Council of Bishops supporting the acts of Priest Choe Ki-sik and protesting the fascist clique's repression, staged a demonstration, shouting anti-government slogans. The students also disseminated leaflets demanding exposure of the truth about the Kwangju incident from the fascist clique.

It has been learned that the students held a rally at a church in Haehwa-tong, Chongno Ku, Seoul and advanced to the demonstration. Foreign news reports say the priests who participated in the rally at the church referred to the demonstration to the 19 April people's uprising which overthrew the Syngman Rhee puppet regime.

As reported, the military fascist elements on 5 April arraigned Priest Choe Ki-sik in Wonju, Kangwon Province, South Korea, on charges of protecting the patriotic students who burned the U.S. cultural center and formally arrested him on 15 April after putting him in custody in Pusan.

The fascist clique's barbarous repression against conscientious religionists aroused the indignation of the students. Frightened by the advance of the students, the military hooligans barbarously arrested 10 demonstrators that day.

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

SOUTH KOREAN POLICEMAN'S SHOOTING SPREE REPORTED

SK300504 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2323 GMT 29 Apr 82

[NODONG SINMUN 30 April commentary: "An Inevitable Consequence of the Policy of Fascist Suppression"]

[Text] Another massacre was committed in South Korea on 26 April. A drunken policeman from Kungyu police box of the Uiryong police station of South Kyongsang Province killed 73 people on the spot and wounded 35 others by firing a carbine rifle and throwing handgrenades at innocent residents in seven villages.

This is an unpardonable fascist rampage which is possible only in South Korea, where traitor Chon Tu-hwan--the most outrageous murderer and military hooligan--remains in power. With this horrible bloodbath, the puppet clique is babbling that the incident was the result of a policeman going berserk. This is, indeed, shameless gibberish.

As clearly shown by reports, even in the darkness, the policeman took correct aim in shooting many residents. How can this be called an act of one who went berserk?

Gibberish about schizophrenia is nothing but a cunning trick to evade responsibility for the massacre by the puppet police--one of the major oppressive organizations of the South Korean fascist regime. It is a well-known fact that the killing of residents by the fascist puppet hooligans is not a serious offense in South Korea, where fascism and terror are rampant. The Uiryong incident is a direct consequence of the fascist rule of the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique, its training of the puppet police for relentless massacres of the people and its delegation of unlimited authority to suppress the people.

Since the massacre of the Kwangju people, youths and students who were demanding democracy and reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan clique has continued atrocities of killing people every day.

The atrocity committed by the puppet policeman this time is a carbon copy of the bloody slaughter waged by the traitor Chon Tu-hwan and a reenactment of his crime.

The puppets have no excuse whatsoever for this massacre. The atrocity of killing and injuring almost a hundred people by a policeman again shows that South Korea is, indeed, a living hell where only fascism is rampant and the people are killed by guns and swords.

The incident also tells the people that traitor Chon Tu-hwan--a most outrageous fascist murderer who is turning South Korea into a sea of the blood of the people--must be expelled from power as soon as possible.

With the growing indignation of the people over the massacre, traitor Chon Tu-hwan hurriedly decapitated the puppet home minister and several other stooges and is playing a word game to placate popular indignation.

However, such a farce by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique cannot pay for the blood of the people. The puppet traitor's act of decapitation only replaces one puppet stooge with another and will bring nothing but intensification of the oppression of the people.

At the same time traitor Chon Tu-hwan is driving the puppet police to fascist rampage, an even worse incident could occur.

Instead of decapitating others, as the ringleader of the incident, traitor Chon Tu-hwan must assume responsibility for it and step down from power as demanded by the people.

If traitor Chon Tu-hwan ignores the unanimous demand of the people and continues to stay in power and the fascist rule continues, the South Korean people will severely punish the fascist hooligans.

CSO: 4108/152

INTER-KOREAN AFFAIRS

'VRPR' CRITICIZES CHON RING'S ARREST OF STUDENTS, PEOPLE

SK300933 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification
in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 30 Apr 82

[Station commentary]

[Text] As has been already reported, on 29 April the police authorities perpetrated the fascist atrocity of arresting and detaining four students, including Yi Su-pok and Kang Yong-sik, sophomore of the sociology department of Koryo University, who had reportedly disseminated antigovernment leaflets and agitated an antigovernment demonstration, charging them with violation of the law on assembly and demonstration.

This is not only a vicious challenge to the patriotic students demanding national sovereignty, democracy and civil rights but also an intolerable criminal act of obliterating the patriotic anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

That the patriotic students of Koryo University staged an antigovernment struggle on 15 April, disseminating on the campus leaflets titled "We speak in the name of the nation" was a sacred and just patriotic act reflecting the urgent demands of the times and public opinion.

As is known to everyone, the Chon Tu-hwan ring has reduced this land to one where foreign aggression and fascism are rampant, while it perpetrates all treacherous and treasonous acts. Running counter to the aspiration of the people for national reunification, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is trying to make the division of the nation permanent and is going so far as to openly talk about the so-called theory of reunification in the 2000's.

It has staged large-scale military exercises simulating an attack against the north such as Team Spirit '82 almost every day together with the U.S. aggressors.

In particular, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is kicking up various government-sponsored functions on the eve of the centennial anniversary of diplomatic relations between South Korea and the United States. It is perpetrating without hesitation the dirty treacherous act of upholding the United States as the savior of the world, speaking highly of it even while distorting a history stained with aggression and plundering.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring never utters even a word on the atrocities of the U.S. aggressors, cannibals. Instead, it is openly perpetrating the fascist atrocities of suppressing the acts of the patriotic people demanding the withdrawal of the yankee aggressors, who are the inveterate enemy of our nation and the source of all misfortunes and disasters.

As an example of this, the Chon Tu-hwan ring kicked off a wholesale arrest of patriotic youths and students simply because they set fire to the U.S. cultural center in Pusan and burned the U.S. flag and conscientious religionists simply because they protected and encouraged the youths and students, mobilizing the police force as well as military troops, and it detained, tortured and persecuted them.

Anyone who wants freedom and democracy and has a conscience cannot idly sit and connive at today's miserable realities and the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous acts.

That the patriotic Koryo University students condemned the Chon Tu-hwan ring's treacherous and treasonous act in the name of the nation and resolutely waged a struggle against Chon Tu-hwan is only just. This is a just and patriotic act reflecting the unanimous aspiration and demands of the whole nation to reject foreign forces, to regain national sovereignty, to smash the fascist dictatorship and to achieve democracy and reunification, and cannot be a target of suppression.

This notwithstanding, the Chon Tu-hwan ring perpetrated the fascist atrocity of illegally detaining the patriotic students of Koryo University, charging them for violating fascist evil laws.

Earlier, the Chon Tu-hwan ring also perpetrated similar fascist atrocities when the students of Kangwon University burned the U.S. flag and staged an anti-U.S. demonstration, shouting "yankees go home," when youths and students in Seoul staged sacred anti-U.S. and antigovernment demonstrations on 26 and 27 April and when religious organizations issued anti-U.S. statements.

This showed once again to the world that the Chon Tu-hwan ring are flunkeyists, traitors, murderers and tyrants.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring is frantic in its brutal, fascist suppression in a bid to obliterate the recently growing anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle and to realize its wild ambition for long-term power. However, this is nothing but a foolish act which only expedites its ruin.

No matter how frantically it runs wild, the Chon Tu-hwan ring cannot block the anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle of our youths and students and patriotic people nor can it settle the increasing crisis in its rule.

The recent sacred anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle staged in Pusan, Seoul, Chunchon and many other areas of the country is an expression of our people's firm will not to tolerate the Chon Tu-hwan ring's military rule and the yankee aggressors.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring should immediately stop its anachronistic fascist suppression, should unconditionally and immediately release the illegally arrested and detained patriotic students and all political prisoners and prisoners of conscience and should immediately step down from power as unanimously demanded by the people.

CSO: 4108/152

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

DKP OBJECTS TO HANDLING OF ASSEMBLY REMARKS

SK110915 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 11 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In a strategy meeting held on the morning of 10 May, President Yu Chi-song of the Democratic Korea Party [DKP], commenting on the erasure of Rep Han Yong-su's remarks from the stenographic records [of the National Assembly], said, "If the government finds its view different from that of the parliamentaria, the government could make its view understood by answering questions raised in the course of an interpellation. However, the government resorts to expurgation from the records. This is a problem."

President Yu, however, did not say whether he would bring the point up with Speaker Chong Nae-hyok or whether he would let the party spokesman make public the party stand on the issue. This gives the impression that the expurgation issue has all but come to an end.

Rep Han, the very man whose remarks were expurgated from the records, is reported to have been silent throughout the meeting.

It is also said that the Democratic Justice Party's decision to remove his remarks from the record might have been prompted by a political judgment that his remarks, if taken issue with, could cause ripples and by the lesson of the Yusin days that this could lead to a hardening of the political situation.

Speaking at the 7 May National Assembly session, Rep Han noted the Uiryong shooting incident was related to the Kwangju incident and to the release of political prisoners, which prompted Speaker Chong to order part of his statement to be expurgated from the records.

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S. KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ASSEMBLYMAN URGES POLITICALLY 'NEUTRAL' MILITARY

SK100444 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 82 p 1

[Excerpts] Interpellation on the Uiryeong shooting incident continued at the 8 May National Assembly session.

At the session Rep Cho Il-che of the Korea National Party said, "Given the aftermath of the incident--eroded prestige abroad and people's distrust in the administration--the cabinet should resign. The minister of national defense, in particular, should do so to relieve the people of worries about the defense posture in rear areas."

Viewing the incident as an inevitable one stemming from our society's structural contradictions, Rep Ko maintained that the shooting incident is more or less interrelated with financial difficulties the people are in during a period of economic recession and with a series of events prompted by social agony, such as the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center, the controversial statement released by some clergymen, the underground spiritual indoctrination work and the campus unrest.

"All these Korean tragedies," he contended, "stem from the lack of a systematic device that can satisfy diverse desires of the people." In this regard, he noted as the nation's urgent tasks are the revitalization of politics and the representation of the people's will through restoration of the original functions of the National Assembly and political parties, and the political neutrality of the military.

Prime Minister Yu Chang-sum replied, "I do not think that all has settled because I tendered resignation and it was turned down. The government will do its best to settle the shooting incident by deeds, not by mere words."

Home Minister No Tae-u replied, "Some bereft families of Pyongchong village broke windowpanes at the administration office and the police substation on 1 May. It is my understanding that no military unit was mobilized in connection with the incident."

CSO: 4108/153

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

RUMORS CIRCULATE ON LOAN SCANDAL

DJP Involvement Rumored

SK111118 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 11 May 82 p 2

[From the column: "Central Tower"]

[Text] As the Democratic Justice Party [DJP] has been involved in rumors about the recent Yi Chol-hui-Chang Yong-cha couple case involved in a curb loan scandal, the DJP has taken a hardline stance, saying: "Although the private firms' overseas credit will be affected, we will thoroughly reveal the actual details of the scandal."

The opposition camp has called for a meeting of the National Assembly Finance Committee by 14 May. However, the DJP side took the initiative by advancing the convocation date to 13 May and arranging a marathon committee session at an emergency meeting held at the National Assembly Building on the afternoon of 10 May.

On 10 May, DJP floor leader Yi Chong-chan met with Justice Minister Yi Chong-won, who attended the National Assembly Legislation and Judiciary Committee session, and checked on the prosecution office's investigation into the scandal. Yi Chong-chan said: "We are going to open the Finance Committee Session although the investigation by the prosecution office has not finished yet. Even though it is feared that the incomplete investigation may arouse some suspicion, it is feared that we may be wrapped in a shroud of suspicion if we wait until the investigation is completely finished."

In the meantime, on 10 May DJP Deputy Secretary General Yun Sok-sun declared: "It is said that a groundless rumor that the DJP has been connected with Chang Yong-cha in financial dealings is circulating. I have no idea why such a rumor has been in the air. Why involve us in such a dirty scandal?"

Paper Criticizes Government

SK100435 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 9 May 82 p 3

[From the column "Reporter's Memorandum"--article by economic reporter Pyon Yong-sik]

[Excerpts] The loan incident involving Chang Yong-cha, a woman who handles large amounts of private loans, is now escalating into an unprecedentedly large financial scandal.

Despite the enormous impact of the Chang Yong-cha incident, the government has kept silent about it.

Except for its announcement through the prosecutor general's office of the smuggling and illegal possession of foreign exchange by the woman, the government has maintained its "no comment" attitude about the case. It is extremely regrettable that the government has not done anything to let the people know about it, despite the fact that its effect is no less in scale than the 1962 stock market bust, as has been noted by a veteran of financial circles.

It is very difficult to see how the woman could have handled such a great amount of money. Only rumor has it that she asked for promissory notes from business firm by hinting that she was in a position of some sort which should not be questioned. Persuaded by such hints, the enterprises gave her the promissory notes--whose value is same as cash--without any hesitation.

It is anybody's guess where she invested the money she thus gathered. Even after conceding that she had invested all the money in establishing a business called Taehwa and in the stock market, still, the amount of money she handled was too big to be spent by herself alone. It is said that the collateral bills she handled included not a few notes bearing the amount of 20 or 30 million won. If this is true, then the only explanation is that the banks had provided the business firms in question with thousands of checkbooks. [as published] Then how could the banks provide them with such great amount of credit? It is beyond common sense.

Without any explanation, the government, through a government official, said on 7 May that it will deal with the situation by giving financial support to those sound business firms in financial trouble. This means that the government will dispose of what was left over by the incident of Chang by printing currency notes at the Korea Mint Corporation.

It remains to be seen how the government will clear away the misgivings harbored by the people. What we want to say is that a secret known to the world is no longer a secret. And we think it is not hopeful, from the standpoint of a smooth-running economy and national harmony for this incident to wind up with only a charge of a flight of foreign exchange. All the more so when the government tries to solve the situation at the expense of the people.

CSO: 4108/153

S.KOREA/POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

STUDENT BANS IN SOCIAL AFFAIRS--On the morning of 4 May, Kwon Chong-tal, secretary general of the Democratic Justice Party, said: Student participation in social affairs is foolish. This practice has already disappeared in advanced countries. Students must not participate in social affairs in our country. This practice can never be tolerated. In a lecture he delivered the same day at Andong College in North Kyongsang Province entitled "A New Era and the Development of the Country," he said: Student participation in social affairs causes social disturbances and directly influences the national economy. Therefore, students should absorb themselves in study. This is their duty. He said: Corruption, the Yusin system and long-term power were the source of discontent among students in the past and were excuses for demonstrations. The Fifth Republic holds that the principle of running state affairs is to lay a foundation for the peaceful transition of power by building a government which is not alienated from the people by achieving political and social stability. Therefore, I want to ask why students criticize the government. [Text] [SK050743 Seoul TONG-A ILBO in Korean 4 May 82 p 2]

CSO: 4108/153

S.KOREA/SOCIAL CONDITIONS

INDICTMENT OF PUSAN ARSONISTS, PRIEST

SK020007 Seoul HANGKUK ILBO in Korean 30 Apr 82 p 5

[Summary of indictment handed down on 29 April in Pusan against Mun Pu-sik, Father Choe Ki-sik and others involved in 18 March fire at American Cultural Center in Pusan, South Korea]

[Text] Suspect Kim Hyon-chang graduated from the Institute of Technology at Choson University in February 1978, where he major in metal engineering. He has since been roaming around working as a restaurant employee, construction worker and miner.

Suspect Mun Pu-sik, after having been dismissed from Korea Theological College in Pusan in his senior year in March 1982, has had no particular occupation.

Suspect Kim Un-suk is enrolled at Korea Theological College in Pusan as a senior in the Department of Christian Education.

Suspect Yu Sung-yol is still enrolled at Pusan University as a junior in the chemical engineering department.

Suspects Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yi Mi-ok are all sophomores in the medical school at the Korea Theological College in Pusan.

Suspect Choe In-sun is a senior majoring in pharmacy at Pusan University.

Suspect Kim Chi-hui is a junior in the language education department at Pusan Women's college.

Suspect Pak Chong-mi is a senior majoring in history at Pusan Women's College.

Suspect Choe Ki-sik, after having graduated from the theology department of the Catholic Theological College in June 1971, served as head priest in Haksong-dong Catholic Church and Won-dong Catholic Church in Wonju, and has been serving since April 1979 as director of priests of the Wonju Catholic diocese as well as head of the education center.

Suspect Mun Kil-hwan once worked as a boiler man at Wonju branch office of Communications Ministry and at Tonghae Oil and Fat Industries Co., and since October 1971 has been serving as a boiler man and a janitor in Wonju Catholic Education Center.

Suspect Kim Yong-ae, after graduating from the Wonju Girl's High School in February 1974, worked as a Sunday School teacher at a Catholic Church and as accountant and has been running Chiak book store, Won-dong, Wonju, since October 1981.

Suspect Ho Chin-su, after graduating from Haesong High School, Koje, South Kyongsang Province, in February 1973, has been working as a member of the Youth Association of Chungbu Church in Pusan since January 1978, and at the same time has been working as a member of the Pusan Branch of Amnesty since October 1979.

Suspect Kim Hwa-sok has had no particular occupation since he was dismissed from Pusan University in April 1981 during his junior year in the production machine engineering department.

Suspect Yi Chang-pok quit school in his second year in the economics department at Korea University in August 1971, studied rural sociology at Tsurugawa Institute, belonged to Japanese Christian organization between April and December 1964, lectured in Wonju College as an instructor, worked as chairman of National Catholic Working Youth Organization, secretary general of the National Council of Korean Catholic Churchmen, secretary general of Korean Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace and general manager of the Korean Christian Action Organization and later worked as an accountant for this organization.

Suspect O Sang-kun has been working since April 1980 as a member of the research department of the Korean Catholic Peasant Association.

Suspect Chong In-chae has worked as a counselor at Wonju Catholic Education Center's Social Development Committee since June 1973.

Suspect Mun Pyong-nan has worked as an instructor at Taesong Institute located in Kwangju, South Cholla Province since June 1974.

Suspect Yi Kyong has been running a gardening business at his residence.

Suspect Hwang Il-pong was dismissed from school on 22 May 1981 for involvement in campus turmoil.

Kim Song-ok, also a suspect, is a senior in the pharmacy department of Pusan University. Kim Hyon-chang and Mun Pu-sik, both suspects, gave themselves over to the wild fancy that irregularities in our society, such as the gap between the rich and the poor, which they claim to be structural contradictions within capitalism, can be corrected only by replacing the current system with a socialist one. To this end, they advocated mobilization of spiritually-oriented masses to drive out colonial foreign forces, abolish the comprador system and overthrow the government.

Suspects Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-huk, Pak Chong-mi, Mun Kil-hwan, Kim Yong-ae, Ho Chin-su and Kim Hwa-sok, influenced by Kim Chang-hwan and Mun Pu-sik, had the illusion that they should do away with

the contradictions of capitalism, overthrow the government and replace it with a new system by spiritually orienting the masses.

Suspects Choe Ki-sik and Yi Chang-pok believed that to rectify irregularities in our society the masses should be spiritually oriented so they may come to grips with social, political and economic contradictions and take action against suppressive factors. To this end, they advocated the religious figures, including clergymen, should take an active role in social reform.

Suspects Kim Chang-hyon, Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-hua and Pak Chong-mi know very well the fact that the North Korean communist regime, the anti-state group, calls for the withdrawal of U.S. troops, depicts the ROK social system as a colony or a comprador system serving the imperialist United States and Japan and exploiting workers and farmers, claims that the ROK is making preparations for a northward invasion, schemes to obstruct the Seoul Olympic Games in 1988 and criticizes economic cooperation between the ROK and the United States and the ROK and Japan. This notwithstanding:

1. Kim Chang-hyon

A. To realize the illusion that foreign forces should be driven out, the government overthrown and the current system replaced with a socialist one, deemed it necessary to spiritually orient college students and through them, to build across the country a network of underground organizations whose members are spiritually oriented.

To this end, he organized 39 college students in six groups, including the 5-member group to which Mun Pu-sik belonged, from places across the country, such as Pusan, in which suspect Ho Chin-su was the liaison man; Wonju, in which suspect Kim Yong-ae was the liaison man; North Cholla Province, in which Yi Kwang-chol, excluded from this indictment, was the liaison man; and North Chungchong Province.

From mid-December 1980 to late February 1982, he either called them to the Catholic Wonju Parish Educational Center or went to local places to lead leftist spiritual orientation, noting, "China's Mao Zedong, through the socialist revolution, delivered the Chinese people from poverty and exploitation. Vietnam was reunified thanks to nationalists, who formed the national liberation front, and socialists. To correct economic contradictions in our society, to liberate the oppressed such as workers and farmers from poverty and oppression and to achieve national reunification, we should, through struggle, reject interference by foreign forces, including the United States, overthrow the current comprador regime and build a socialist state.

"To this end, the student movement should be developed into a mass movement since the workers and farmers are spiritually not mature enough to carry out the proletarian revolution.

"You spread what you have learned here to persons engaged in the student movement and to other social circles."

By so doing, he hailed and sympathized with activities of North Korea and or communist organizations abroad, thus aiding the anti-state group.

B. At 10 p.m. 20 May 1980 at the house of Mun Hong-kun, the preacher at Wolchon Church, located at Noam-ri, Namwon-up, Namwon County, North Cholla Province, he conspired with suspects Mun Pyong-nan, Yi Kyong and Hwang Il-pong to print and scatter leaflets about the Kwangju incident and on 21 and 22 May printed some 20,000 copies of a leaflet, "Chon Tu-hwan's Mass Killing Operation" at a Christian bookstore located in Taga-dong, Chonju city and scattered them.

2. Suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yi Mi-ok believed that, to achieve reform toward a socialist system, they should arm themselves ideologically through thoroughgoing left-tilting mental indoctrination, conduct mental indoctrination among workers and farmers after completing indoctrination for youths and students, and vigorously carry out activities to achieve this end so they can provide conditions for a popular revolution.

A. Thus, from the end of July 1981 to 20 February 1982, they conducted mental indoctrination on 10 occasions in the kitchen of Mun Pu-sik situated at apartment house 101, Sampung apartment complex in Koejong-dong, West District, Pusan.

Suspect Mun Pu-sik held that the capitalist economic system in our country has a structural contradiction of making the rich richer and the poor poorer, that our country is under the influence of foreign forces owing to the economic policy of relying on these forces and is under a fascist military dictatorial system politically and that all the people are suppressed.

Thus, he demanded that this dictatorial system be overthrown through a popular uprising, that a new socialist government be established, that to achieve this end intellectuals and students provide conditions for a popular revolution by conducting mental indoctrination among workers and farmers and that this mental indoctrination be developed into the staging of a vigorous campaign.

He called for manufacturing and distributing printed materials to alienate the government--an oppressor--from the people who were oppressed. The other suspects discussed matters concerning the necessity and method for an anti-government struggle and for overthrowing the present system. Suspect Mun Pu-sik sympathized with the propaganda campaigns by the North Korean puppets and with overseas communist organizations, benefitting antigovernment organizations. The other suspects participated in meetings which apparently seemed to disturb society.

B. In the kitchen of suspect Mun Pu-sik in Pumin-dong, West District, Pusan on 2 March 1982, the suspects manufactured 30 posters by attaching a portrait of the president from a newspaper on the upper end of the left side of white paper and by writing in black ink on this paper sentence under a headline,

"The Devilish Killer x x x Has Completed Preparations for Northward Invasion." The sentence read: "Pusan citizens, let us all rise. Let us overthrow the military regime." They put these posters at 18 places in Pusan, including the pillar of an overhead bridge in front of the hospital of the medical school of Pusan University. Thus, they aided antigovernment organizations by sympathizing with the North Korean puppets' propaganda campaign against the South and instigated an illegal demonstration.

C. At the aforementioned kitchen of Mun Pu-sik on 3 March the same year, the suspects manufactured for distribution in Pusan 250 anti-U.S. handbills demanding the overthrow of the government by using a mimeograph machine and by writing sentences on white paper, reading, "In a desperate attempt, the x x x military government is entertaining illusion about killing fellow countrymen after completing preparations for northward invasion by buying weapons. The United States and Japan should stop trying to make South Korea their tributary state and withdraw from this land." Thus, they benefitted antigovernment organizations by acting in concert with the North Korean puppets in their propaganda campaign against the South.

3. In the kitchen of Mun Pu-sik from 6 March 1982 to 10 March the same year, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, in an attempt to cause antigovernment disturbances by developing mental indoctrination into the stage of vigorous activities, manufactured three 170-centimeter-long and 40-centimeter-wide placards by making letter patterns with black strawboards and attaching these patterns on the placards to compose a slogan reading, "Let us overthrow the fascist x x x military regime." They then put these placards on two windows in a coffee shop and in a room at multistory buildings in Changson-dong, Chung-ku, Pusan, instigating an illegal demonstration.

4. From 8 to 17 March 1982, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Chi-hui and Pak Chong-mi, in an attempt to create anti-U.S. and antigovernment disturbances and to alienate the people from the government, scribbled at seven places in Pusan, including the wall of a restroom at Pusan Women's University, on three occasions the statement: "x x x has completed preparations for northward invasion. In a desperate attempt, he is entertaining an allusion about an internecine war which is similar to the Kwangju incident. Fellow students at the Pusan Women's University, are we to tolerate forever the x x x fascist regime--a scourge which imperils the future of the people with political indifference? Thus, they benefitted antigovernment organizations by acting in concert with the North Korean puppets' propaganda campaign against the South and instigated an illegal demonstration.

5. Suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Pak Won-sik, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun, Kim Chi-hui, Pak Chong-mi, Ho Chin-su, Kim Hwa-sok, Mun Kil-hwan and Kim Yong-ae attempted to provide conditions for a popular revolution by expanding underground mental indoctrination activities in Pusan and Wonju, where they lived. From October 1979 to March 1982, they stressed in group or individually the need for reforming the social system. To achieve this end, they illegally led or attended mental indoctrination classes held to abet an antiforeign sentiment and develop a trend demanding the overthrow of the government.

6. Knowing the North Korean puppets' maneuvers to alienate the government from the people and the ROK from the United States by conducting slanderous, false propaganda to create conditions for a revolution in the ROK with a wild desire for overthrowing the ROK Government and communizing the Korean peninsula through the use of a strategy for the so-called people's democratic revolution and taking advantage of these maneuvers, suspects Kim Changphyon, Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan to fulfill their wild desire for causing a popular uprising and overthrowing the free democratic system by creating social disturbances through an anti-U.S. movement and through antigovernment activities and by deepening economic depression. Thus, they attempted to use this arson as one igniting an anti-U.S. and antigovernment struggle.

Meeting the suspects, including Mun Pu-sik, in the kitchen of Mun at Chojang-dong, West District, Pusan on 12 December 1981 after arriving in Pusan from Wonju, suspect Kim Chang-hyon said that staging an anti-U.S. struggle in our country in which U.S. Asian policy has been showcased, would deal a heavy blow at the present government. He added an arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan following one in Kwangju would be very effective in achieving this goal. He said the simultaneous distribution of printed materials referring to the completion of preparations for northward invasion, demanding the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea and opposing the hosting of the 1988 Olympics, at the time of arson on the cultural center would be helpful in publicizing the significance of the arson.

After agreeing to this proposal, suspect Mun Pu-sik met in his room on an individual basis suspects Kim Un-suk, Yu Sung-yol, Yi Mi-ok, Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on from the early part of January 1982 to the early part of February the same year, informed them of the plan for setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and for distributing printed materials, urged them to participate in the crimes and obtained their consent. On 17 February 1982, suspect Kim Chang-hyon arrived in Pusan from Wonju and met suspect Mun Pu-sik in the kitchen of the latter in Pumin-dong, West District, Pusan. When suspect Mun Pu-sik explained the plan for setting fire to the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, suspect Kim Chang-hyon told him to achieve success by carefully implementing the plan. He then said that if Mun took a picture of an arson scene and gave him the film of the picture, he would give it to foreign correspondents to spread the picture overseas. He told Mun to formulate a detailed plan for the arson. They discussed the method of arson.

At around 1300 on 18 February 1982 suspects Kim Chang-hyon, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk went to the U.S. Cultural Center--located at 2-GA Taechong-dong, Chung-gu, Pusan--to survey the site. On 6 and 13 March Mun met with suspects Kim Chi-hui and Choe In-sun at places, including a tea house--whose name is unclear but which is located at Pujon-dong, Pusanjin-gu, Pusan--and told them about the plan to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center and scatter leaflets in the city. With the two agreeing to take part in the attack, they then conspired on a plan of action.

On 14 March Mun, in his room, drew up the plan to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center at 1420 on 18 March, in which suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok

would carry the gasoline, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui would set the fire and suspects Yu Sung-yol, Pak Won-sik and Kwon Chung-on would scatter leaflets. With the purchase of four plastic water containers to be used in the arson, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yi Mi-ok, Yu Sung-yol, Kim Chi-hui and Choe In-sun on 15 and 16 March met in Mun's room and printed 200 copies each of two leaflets. One, under the title "The United States Should Withdraw From This Land and not Subjugate Korea any More," reads: "Let us maintain the belief that we determine by ourselves the destiny of our nation and wage a struggle against U.S. influence in this land. We are burning the U.S. Cultural Center, a symbol of U.S. culture." The other carried the title "Preparations for a Northward Invasion Completed." The leaflets were then delivered to suspects Pak Won-sik, Choe Chung-on and Yu Sung-yol, who were reminded of their assignments.

At around 1900 on 17 March, suspects Mun Pu-sik, Kim Un-suk, Yi Mi-ok, Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui gathered in Mun's room where they made the ignition device--cotton balls stuck to the tips of chopsticks--applied alcohol to the cotton and tested to see how fast alcohol evaporates. Consequently, they found that even after 20 minutes the cotton balls will catch fire. Suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok, each holding two of the four plastic water containers, practiced three times the action of pouring gasoline.

At around 1100 on 18 March, suspects Mun Pu-sik and Yu Sung-yol met in front of the Yuna Department Store near the U.S. Cultural Center. Having left the four plastic water containers at the Hanyong restaurant nearby, Mun and Yu went to the Kukche market nearby to buy two gasoline containers.

At around 1300 that day they purchased 30 liters of gasoline at a gas station located at Chungmu-dobg, transported it by taxi and concealed it behind the back door of the Sanjang Hotel which is at the rear of the U.S. Cultural Center. Having retrieved the plastic water containers at the Hanyong restaurant and filled them with gasoline, Mun, at around 1330, met the other suspects at the Marronnier Tea House near the hotel and told them that the U.S. Cultural Center should be set on fire at 1400, 20 minutes ahead of schedule, to save trouble likely to come from storing gasoline. Then in the rest room of the tea house, he applied alcohol to the preparted cotton balls and handed them to suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, ordering them to set fire to the U.S. Cultural Center as planned.

At around 1340 that day suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, using false addresses and names, inquired about membership cards at the cultural center from Mun Hung-sok, security guard at the entrance to the cultural center, and went inside as if to have a look at the library. In the meantime, suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok went to the back door of the Sanjang Hotel, each carrying two gasoline-filled plastic water containers which suspect Yu Sung-yol handed to them, and were on their way to the cultural center.

Seeing the two coming with the water containers, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui, at around 1359, ran to the entrance of the cultural center and opened the door for suspects Kim Un-suk and Yi Mi-ok.

At 1400 sharp, with Kim and Yi pouring gasoline on the floor at the entrance of the cultural center as soon as they stepped in, suspects Choe In-sun and Kim Chi-hui used a lighter to ignite the cotton balls and threw them on the floor, thus setting fire to the building, which was then occupied by people.

Coinciding with this, suspect Yu Sung-yol, on the fourth floor of the Yuna Department Store, scattered 200 leaflets down toward the direction of Sinchang-dong market and toward the main road and suspects Pak Won-sik and Choe Chung-on, on the third floor of Kukto theater located at Chungmu-dong, Chung-gu, Pusan, scattered 200 leaflets down toward the front of the theater.

The two-storied American Cultural Center in Pusan was thus burned, damaging furnishings and other properties of the U.S. Government worth 187,535,000 won. As a result, 22-year-old Chang Tok-sul, junior at Tonga University Business School, who was studying in the library of the American Cultural Center, died instantly from asphyxiation.

Fire at the American Cultural Center inflicted burns on Kim Mi-suk, 24, senior of the fine arts college of the same university, on her left arm and other parts of the body, requiring 2 weeks recuperation. Ho Kil-suk, 24, senior of the fine arts college of the same university, received an injury which will take 2 weeks to heal completely. At the same time, falling in line with North Korea's strategy toward the South, the suspects instigated the people to stage a demonstration which could possibly generate social unrest as well as benefit antistate organizations.

7. Suspect Pak Chong-mi was advised of and understood the plot to set fire to the American Cultural Center in Pusan from suspect Mun Pu-sik when she met him at 1300 on 10 January 1982 at the Kojon Gallery Team Room located in Pujon-dong, Pusanjin-ku, Pusan, and then agreed to cooperate with him in the crime. Around 20 January she was told by Mun Pu-sik that she needed to make an on-site investigation of the place to be burned by obtaining an membership card for free entry into the American Cultural Center. She later was issued a membership card, but because of interruption of communications with Mun, she only participated in the actual plot and not the physical act of setting fire to the building.

8. Suspect Choe Ki-sik, based on the logic of neotheology on the need and justification for raising consciousness in the hearts of the masses and the need to make clerics and religious people participation in current events, acted as follows:

A. Received a letter from Yu Chin-hum on about 7 June 1981 at the Catholic Wonju Education Center, conveyed by Chong In-chae, a member of the social development committee of Wonju Diocese (not included in this indictment), informing Choe that Kim Hyon-chang was the ringleader of the Kwangju incident and asking him to accommodate Kim. Even after realizing that Kim was a criminal who could be, if convicted, sentenced to heavier punishment than a fine, allowed him to lodge in room No 1 in a warehouse converted into sleeping quarters on the second floor of the education center until around 18 March 1982 giving him an allowance of between 10,000 and 20,000 won a month, thus sheltering the suspect.

B. On around 19 March, even after realizing that Kim Hyon-chang had been involved in the arson of the American Cultural Center in Pusan and that the arson case was a criminal act violating the national security law which benefited antistate organizations by falling in line with the North Korean puppets' propaganda activities, Choe still kept and sheltered Kim in the same place. At around 1500 on 20 March, Choe, through the help of Mun Kil-hwan, provided Kim with 500,000 won to be used as expenses for his escape. At around 1130 on 24 March Choe instructed suspect Yi Chang-pok to find a hiding place for Kim Hyon-chang, making Yi discuss the matter of shelter with Father (Sebastian), head of the Bundo Monastery, located in Waegwan, North Kyongsang Province, and later made Yi notify Kim of the result of the discussion.

At around 1500 on the same day, Choe made Kim move from where he was living up to that time--room No 1 on the second floor of the education center--to a site in the basement boiler room, a space of about 1.5 square meters among water pipes and outfitted with a mattress, electric blanket and other sleeping materials, plus a light source, lodging him there until 2 April. On 2 April, at around 1300, Choe conferred with Him, agreeing to lie if and when the investigation authorities come to arrest Kim to the effect that "Kim Hyon-chang left here without leaving word where he was heading when he stopped work as a teacher for Mun and others from 15 December till 22 December 1981." On the same day, when the investigation authorities came to arrest Kim, Choe refused to surrender him to the authorities. Thus, Choe accommodated a person by sheltering him which, falling in line with the North Korean puppets' propaganda activities, benefited antistate organizations.

C. At around 2000 on 9 January at the education center, Choe was requested by Kim Yong-suk to shelter Yi Sang-hun, 22, who was on the wanted list for violating the laws on assembly and demonstration. Even after realizing that Yi Sang-hun had committed a crime for which he could be, if convicted, sentenced to heavier punishment than a fine, Choe allowed him to lodge in a bedroom on the second floor of the education center for 3 days. Early that month, on a date unknown, at around 1600 hours at the above-mentioned education center, Choe asked Father Yi Pyong-ton of Changsong Catholic Church to shelter Yi Sang-hun for 2 to 3 months and obtained permission from Father Yi. Later Choe arranged to have Chong In-chae guide Yi Sang-hun to Father Yi and gave Yi Sang-hun 200,000 won for travel expenses. Thus, Choe sheltered and assisted the suspect's escape.

9. Suspect Mun Kil-hwan--although notified by suspect Kim Hyon-chang at around 2200 on 18 March 1982 that suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk were the criminals involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center and aware of the fact that this incident was an act violating the national security law, benefiting antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities--offered 500,000 won to them at around 1500 on 20 March 1982 at the aforementioned education center. On several occasions from 21 to 31 March, suspect Mun offered board and lodging to suspects Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who fled to Wonju. Thus, he aided suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk who benefited antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities against the South.

10. Suspect Kim Yong-ae--although made aware by suspect Kim Hyon-chang around 18 March 1982 at the Chihaksan bookstore which she runs of the fact that suspects Kim Hyon-chang, Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk were involved in the arson crime at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan and that this incident was an act violating the national security law, benefiting antinational organizations by sympathizing with North Korea's propaganda activities--guided suspects Mun Pu-sik and Kim Un-suk, who were in hiding, to the education center at around 1300 on 21 March 1982. She offered meals to them around 1900 the same day and took them to Manguri station, Seoul, at around 1200 on 22 March by train and then to the Chongyang-ri station by bus. Thus, she offered assistance to the aforementioned suspects and benefited antinational organizations by providing a hideout in her bookstores for them on several occasions until around 2000 on 29 March.

11. Suspect Yi Chang-pok--although aware of the fact that suspect Kim Hyon-chang was a criminal involved in the Pusan arson case at around 1200 on 19 March 1982 and that this incident was an act violating the national security law by sympathizing with North Korea's activities, promised that he would arrange a hide-out for him, saying "You should act with caution even if you face a serious problem. I will visit the Pundo Monastery in Waegwan to ask for hide-out since this is not proper place for you to stay any longer." At around 1630 on 25 March, he met Priest (Sebastian), not indicted, at the Pundo Monastery in Waegwan, North Kyongsang Province, and arranged a hide-out for suspect Kim Hyon-chang. Thus, he offered conveniences to Kim who benefited antinational organizations.

12. A. Suspect Kim Hwa-sok, at around 1100 on 17 April 1981 in the Pusan college library, threw a chair at policemen who were putting down the demonstration in the college, while Ho Mun-song hit a policeman with his fist and other students assailed policemen Kim Chong-min and Kim Kil-su who were carrying out their official duties. Thus, he inflicted injuries on the policemen which would take 3 to 7 days to heal completely, together with Ho Mun-song and several others.

B. He entertained with wine and dined Yi Ho-chol, who was wanted by the police as the ringleaders of the incident of the campus demonstration at Pusan University on 11 June 1981, at the "Yetmadang" wineshop in Pujondong, Pusanjin-ku, from 1300 to 1600 on 21 March 1982. He consoled the criminal and discussed a hide-out with him. Thus, he helped the criminal escape.

13. Suspect O Sang-kon, aware that Kim Hyon-chong was a criminal involved in the Kwangju incident on nine different occasions from August 1980 to February 1982, hid Kim at his house in 2 Tong, Songnam, Tong-ku, Taejon, for about 13 days.

14. Suspect Chong In-chae, aware of the fact that Kim Hyon-chang was a criminal involved in the Kwangju incident, guided Kim to Priest Choe Ki-sik in the Wonju Diocese on 7 June 1980 and helped him hide from that time until 2 April 1982.

15. Suspects Mun Pyong-nan, Yi Kyong and Hwang Il-pong jointly manufactured subversive printed material entitled "x x x Massacre Operation" in Ungam-ri, Namwon-up, Namwon County, around 18 May 1980.

16. Suspect Kim Song-ok, aware that suspect Yu Sung-yol, her lover, was a criminal involved in the arson at the U.S. Cultural Center in Pusan, hid him in her room in Pugok-tong, Tongnae-ku, Pusan from 1 to 15 April 1982.

CSO: 4108/153

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

INFORMATION ON NORTH KOREAN INDUSTRIAL FACILITIES

[The following information on North Korean factories, mines, and other Industrial facilities has been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. The following abbreviations are used in the sourcelines:
NS = NODONG SINMUN; MC = MINJU CHOSON; NC = NODONG CH'ONGNYON.]

9 August Factory	set new records in high-speed excavator production in July; high-speed excavator shop raised production speed 20 percent by rationalization of the production process and specialization in parts production; the steel casting shop introduced an advanced melting method, greatly reducing melting time while raising daily pig iron production quantity to maximum levels [NS 9 Aug 81 p 1]
Puryong Metallurgical Factory	established a maintenance system for electric furnaces and is running furnaces fully; melters of the Nos 5 and 1 electric furnace in the No 1 shop adopted advanced work methods and cut electric power consumption per ton of iron while overfulfilling plans 5-10 percent daily [NS 9 Aug 81 p 1]
8 February Vinalon Complex	increasing production of vinalon and vinyl chloride through better inspections and maintenance; increased the capability of general transportation pumps; to conserve electricity, the youth vinyl chloride shop workers themselves made and adopted to production mobile driers and waste gas absorption towers [MC 9 Aug 81 p 1]
Kumya Youth Coal Mine	as of August, the mine overfulfilled stripping and coal production plans 1.2 times; operators of medium excavators are fulfilling daily coal production quotas and the large excavator operators ran equipment fully even in disadvantageous conditions and unfolding a campaign to fulfill the yearly plan by 10 October [NS 11 Aug 81 p 1]

Sariwon Mining
Machinery Factory

last year, the factory's general industrial production amount rose 1.7 times, including an increase of 4.5 times in mine car production and nearly 10 times in conveyor belt production; the manufacturing shop mechanized the conveyor belt production process; conserved more than 100 tons of steel materials per year by introducing broad-range presses into production. [MC 14 Aug 81 p 3]

Songhung Mine

many pits have increased the equipment utilization rate and are using modern rock drill cars over wide areas; some platoons, by using rock drill cars rationally, have raised drilling speed 6 times and greatly increased chute amounts; functionaries got adoption of a new scrape chain-style winch for pit operations; pits are also improving internal transportation [NS 16 Aug 81 p 1]

10 May Factory

workers of the conveyor shop and the 1st and 2d manufacturing shops, responsible for the Musan Mine's No 2 stripping conveyor belt equipment, adopted a new work method and high-efficiency tools to production of such parts as conveyor belt rolling shafts and bearing housings; workers responsible for production of equipment necessary to construction at the Kimch'aek Iron Works are running equipment fully through good management; workers responsible for construction of a new material manufacturing shop finished building construction in a short time and are proceeding quickly with preparatory work and electric construction for assembly of various machinery, including a 2,000-ton press [NS 17 Aug 81 p 3]

8 November Mine

lowered consumption levels through good material management; it was decided to put up material warehouses in pits and shops and utilize them for storage of tools and material; the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade has been finishing comprehensive mechanization of pit work, reorganizing the concentrate area flotation system, and adopting a new ore separation method, thus saving labor, reagents, and materials; the brigade also enabled increases in ore production with less materials through increasing the efficiency of excavation equipment and recycling of parts [NS 18 Aug 81 p 1]

Mandok Mine of the
Hungnam Fertilizer
Complex

increased drilling speed per rock drill car an average of better than 1.3 times by adopting advanced working methods; in one pit, functionaries analyzed the cutting face conditions and got adoption of a new core removal method able to raise drilling speed in hard rock conditions; once proven, this method was made general among drilling sector platoons; other drillers are getting the maximum utilization out of air compressors and making rational blasting plans [NS 18 Aug 81 p 1]

Tokch'on Coal Mining
Machinery Factory

the 15 April technical innovations shock brigade made a 500-ton die steel press for coal mining equipment parts; the press was adaptable to the linear parts production process [NS 20 Aug 81 p 1]

Kangson Steel Works

in the last stages of construction to increase facilities, including new electric ovens, rollers, and large presses, and construction to expand capabilities, including gas generation ovens; finished maintenance on two rolling systems and is preparing materials, parts, and equipment for maintenance of cogging mills [NS 23 Aug 81 p 1]

9122
CSO: 4108/142

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

PYONGYANG DEPARTMENT STORE OPENS

SK031522 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1501 GMT 3 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 3 May (KCNA)--The modern Pyongyang department store No 1 which has been built in the heart of Pyongyang is these days crowded with a large number of customers.

The total sales of the department store which opened in mid-April are incomparably greater than those of the past days.

Tens of thousands of kinds of high quality goods produced at centrally controlled light industrial factories and local industrial factories in various parts of the country are on sale at the department store.

It is a combined commercial service organ with a restaurant and public service facilities.

From the spacious hall of the department store escalators carry customers upstairs.

Industrial television and wireless command system in each floor and electronic counters and automatic general counters at each stand guarantee the speedy and correct service and management activities.

The department store with a total space of nearly 40,000 square metres is a ten-storied building with an underground floor, six-storied main building and a three-storied tower building. Including the tower building, it is 52.5 metres high.

The builders have completed in a matter of one year the construction of the new department store 25 times as big as the old one whose construction took more than seven years before liberation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song unrolled a plan to build the Pyongyang department store No 1, examined its model and design many a time and gave detailed teachings on the scale of the building, its architectural style and method of construction.

The glorious party centre has directed deep attention to the building of the department store as a whole to carry into brilliant realisation the grand plan of the great leader, wisely guided the work and gave meticulous guidance to all problems including service and management activities.

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

RICE TRANSPLANTING BEGINS IN COUNTRYSIDE

SK111052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1039 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Rice-transplanting has begun in the countryside throughout the country.

The agricultural working people and helpers have turned out in the rice-transplanting with fervent fighting spirit, vigor and zeal, having made thorough preparations for it as required by the chuche method of farming, in hearty response to the new year address and historic speech of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The great leader advanced the agriculture-first policy and attached great importance to rice cultivation. This year, too, he gave teachings several times on beginning rice-transplanting in conformity with the local conditions, depending on the growth of seedlings, and finishing it in a short time.

Innovations are reported from the very start of rice-transplanting. The speed of paddy tilling and harrowing is 20 per cent higher than in last year's corresponding period thanks to the high revolutionary enthusiasm of the agricultural working people and their helpers and the skilful command of functionaries in the rural economy.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/ECONOMY

BRIEFS

IRON AND STEEL WORKS--Iron and steel works in the northern region are boosting production of iron and steel materials. The blast furnace shop at Kimch'aek Iron Works is extracting 29 tons of pig iron. The plant capacity of Nos 1 and 2 furnace shops at the Songjin Steel Works is raised by 1.5 percent by eliminating defects of furnaces and establishing a furnace maintenance system. Both Nos 1 and 2 roughing shops are making headway in production of large-size rolled steel. Steel workers at Ch'ongjin Steel Works are maintaining production at high levels by adjusting the temperature and through maintenance work of equipment such as blast and exhaust fans. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 2 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

TECHNICAL INNOVATIONS--Workers and 15 April technical innovation shock brigades in South Hwanghae Province introduced 1,600 technical innovations into production in the first half of the year; installed an aerial cable conveyer between the youth pit stripping area and the crushing area at the Ulliyul Mine; automated the reagent supply system at the concentrate shop of the February Mine; and raised production to high levels at the Haeju Cement plant by manufacturing alloying agents with abundant raw materials in Korea. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 7 Aug 81 p 3] 9122

PLANT CONSTRUCTION--The 2d Metallurgical plant construction joint enterprise is accelerating the construction of major plants, for example, a cold rolling shop of the Kimch'aek Iron Works, Musan Mine and Ch'ongjin thermoelectric power station. The construction of the cold rolling shop is accelerated so that it will become operational by 1 May 1982. The construction of No 2 stripping belt conveyer is also accelerated at the Musan Mine. Assembly work of large-size pillars for major buildings at the Ch'ongjin thermoelectric power station is underway. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 9 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

REPROCESSING FACILITY CONSTRUCTION--Construction stations such as the First Hydroelectric Power Station Consolidated Construction Station and the Sunch'on Mechanization Regiment are building a large-scale reprocessing facility at the Pukch'ang Power Station. Construction workers and volunteers are constructing a pump yard, excavating the floor of a huge reprocessing facility and putting up an embankment. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 10 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

COAL MINING SUCCESSES--Coal mines in North Hamgyong Province are setting new records in coal production. Drillers of the 13 June Coal Mine are working for prior preparation and have reorganized equipment to fit cutting face conditions, thus running equipment fully and exceeding plans in basic tunneling 1.4 times and preparatory tunneling 1.1 times daily. Drilling companies at the Kokonwon Coal Mine are raising drilling speed 1.8 times daily. The Hap'o Coal Mine is preparing a reserve coal cutting area. The Onsong Coal Mine is raising drilling speed 1.5 times. The Obong Coal Mine is fulfilling its daily coal production plan 1.2 times by greatly increasing its equipment utilization rate. Many mines, including the Sanghwa Youth Coal Mine and the P'ungin Coal Mine, are stepping up mechanization of pit work. [Text] [Pyongyang MINJU CHOSON in Korean 11 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

POWER PRODUCTION INCREASES--Hydroelectric power stations are normalizing power production at high levels. Workers at the Tongnogang and Kungangsan Power Stations are running generators fully through good equipment and technical management and have raised generating capability 10 percent. The Tongnogang Power Station made new measurement equipment and, by improving generator operation methods while lowering generator cooling temperature, is raising power production results while using less water. The Sodusu Power Station finished its maintenance of generating equipment before the rainy season and, by catching more water, is normalizing production at high levels. The Hoch'ongang Power Station is producing more power with the same amounts of water through automation and remote control of generating equipment. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

CONSTRUCTION MATERIALS FACTORIES--Factories under the Ministry of Construction Materials Industries are doing well in equipment maintenance. The ministry is adding the Sunch'on Cement Plant in establishing a tripartite process for maintenance of firing furnaces and is solving problems in guaranteeing necessary maintenance parts. Many cement plants, including the Ch'onnaeri Cement Plant, are concentrating on maintenance. Workers at the 8 February Cement Plant established plans to reduce maintenance time and raise maintenance quality. Also, workers at the Sunghori Cement Plant are themselves solving problems in oven maintenance. [Text] [Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 17 Aug 81 p 1] 9122

HYDRAULIC POWER PLANTS--Hydraulic power stations of small and medium sizes are being extensively built everywhere in Korea. One generating system was commissioned at a medium-size power station in Paekam County, Yanggang Province, a northern mountainous area, after a trial operation. Some time ago, a medium-size power station in Kapsan County in the same province successfully finished its trial operation. Chagang, South Hamgyong and quite a few other provinces are building many small- and medium-size power stations, taking advantage of favorable geographical conditions. Korea pursues a policy of properly combining the building of hydro-power stations with that of thermopower stations and those relying on other resources, with main stress laid on former, in order to increase power production. For actively exploiting the rich hydraulic power resources, the country is building small- and medium-size hydro-power stations everywhere with local materials and man-power while constructing large hydro-power stations. Korea set herself the target of producing 100,000 million kWh of electricity a year in the near future. [Text] [SK112229 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1549 GMT 11 May 82]

N. KOREA/GEOGRAPHY

VISIT TO CITY OF ANJU DESCRIBED

Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 30 Jan 82 p 4

[Article by staff reporter Kil Se-sik: "In the Path of Glory: Youthful City Brimming With Bright Light"]

[Text] Anju--youthful city blossoming on the banks of the Chongchon River.

Broad streets bustling with activity, modern high-rise apartment buildings, schools, hospitals, theaters, hotels and department stores and public buildings, parks and walkways, arched bridges, the newly completed Paeksang Pavilion....

The city unfolds before the eye, a paradise built so as to make use of the natural geographic features of a hilly area and preserve an interesting layout, and to make life easier for the people.

The grand plan of the great leader to make Anju a modern and cultural city has been brilliantly achieved under the leadership of the party, resulting in this tremendous transformation.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song has taught us as follows.

"We must continue to focus great attention on enhancing the lives of the people, and in the near future make it possible for all workers to enjoy a more bountiful and cultural life than they have now."

With our first step into the streets of Anju, we are aware that the resplendent bright light of the party slants down on a solitary tree, and there on the pillars of a majestic building.

The beautifully laid out Chilsong Park comes into our view.

Chilsong Pavilion, with its posts immersed in a pond and its eaves sweeping up to the sky, harmonizes with the islands and arbors sprinkled throughout the pond and with rainbow-arched bridges connecting islets, and the man-made mountain with its multitude of wondrous rocks, and gives us a feeling of great refreshment.

"The architectural aesthetic concept of our party on maximizing the artistic value of buildings and on incorporating national heritage is also reflected here in the Chilsong Pavilion."

So said the county functionary who was guiding us to the base of Chilsong Pavilion.

Rising up from its foundation, it was as if Chilsong Pavilion grew right out of the pond.

With the clear water of the pond transformed into crystal-like ice, the pillars held fast, the floating Chilsong Pavilion was as if transfixed.

"Look! In the summer it seems to soar above the rippling water of the pond, but in the winter it is like a statue in that mirror-like ice and is a delight to the workers who come upon this place. The guiding light of our party shines just so."

With this statement, our guide changed the subject to that of the Anju Theater.

As we listened, our thought turned back to the youthful city of Anju on a day 7 years ago that we will never forget.

Our emotions tell us that it is 30 January 1975.

Under the bright light of the glorious Party Center, the plans for the Anju Theater have been laid out.

Upon receipt of the model and plans for the Anju Theater, which carried the indelible stamp of the party, the construction workers and their helpers, indeed all the workers of Anju, were bathed in happiness and emotion and filled with a burning resolution to build the theater within a short period of time as was the intent of the party.

Looking back now, the design we had for the first theaters that we built were laden with less than perfect points.

With such words, the face of the functionary was filled with a solemn light.

Viewed in terms of the present, the design they made for roofs and theater entrances were quite inexperienced, and pillar placement in the entrance foyers was quite crude.

Little forethought was given to the lobbies, and neither seating nor recital halls were particularly distinguished.

"The design and model we were given on this day for the new theater perfectly solved all of these deficiencies. You can see for yourself, but the Anju Theater is a theater built in a modern fashion that is beyond reproach, from the stage to the problem of acoustics, lighting and seating."

With excitement in our hearts, we turned our steps toward Anju Theater on the slope of Mt Tungbang.

Anju Theater, situated beyond the central street and rising up before us at the entrance of Mt Tungbang Street, made us catch our breaths.

The site for the theater was imposing enough, but Anju Theater was even more magnificent.

A sense of atmosphere pervaded the place, what with being able to take in at a glance Chilsong Park and the central street in front of it, and with the ancient stone fortress still standing on top of Mt Tungbang behind it. Indeed the theater, boasting modern architecture and harmonizing well with other buildings in the area, further enhances the charm of the youthful city of Anju.

Although covered with white snow, the well-arranged green grounds, the broad parking lot, the entrance hall with its symmetry with the steps climbing in front and the slopes to either side--all this modern beauty delights the eye of the visitor.

Everywhere one looks at the theater, the burning intent of the party to provide our people with a more cultured life is apparent.

"In the old days, it was not possible to consider an entrance hall this finely featured...."

As we listened to these words, we felt a surge of gratitude for the detailed attention paid by such designers for problems that we had not even considered, and for the meticulous care taken in guiding the theater toward its present balance and beauty.

Since the time that men first began to build houses and lay out streets, a long history of construction has been recorded, but there has never before been an example of the working people having been regarded as so precious, or of such deep concern having been given to assuring them of a life of convenience and civilization.

When one thinks of the happy life enjoyed today by our people who in the past had nothing more than ramshackle thatched-roof houses, shivered in the cold and went hungry, one cannot help but be struck by the new image of this transformed youthful city.

Indeed, the life of the workers in the bright light of the party cannot be equalled anywhere for its happiness and delightfulness.

The flowing laughter of workers who had finished the day's work floated up to the theater where a public performance was to begin.

The laughing voices of bright and cheerful young people of both male and female rang out clearly under the blue sky:

"I saw you on the poster today. Congratulations for your success...."

"Thanks, but it might be too early for congratulations...."

"Well! A youngster should not come to a place like this."

There was more laughter at this remark from Pak, an elder who was nearly 80 years old, as she came up with another young girl.

Joining the youngsters, we tuned our steps with Pak toward the theater.

"That one is our granddaughter who works at the Anju Furniture Factory. She lives over there in that high-rise apartment building.

"Even though I can watch television all the time in a steam-heated room, I come with a ticket along with a group of young people whenever there is a public performance. In olden days, it was something unthinkable.

"The theater is, indeed, brilliantly lighted. No one has ever thought that a theater such as this would be built in the city of Anju.

"It seems that only the people of Anju have enjoyed the solicitude given by the party."

"I was born and raised here. I wonder what useful purpose it will serve for me to talk about all the history that has gone by. According to what I heard when I was young, it has been told all along that Anju was called Siksong-gun at the time of Koguryo, and Chungban-gun when it became the land of Silla once again, and then Paengwon-gun in early Koryo. The name of this area changed several times after that and then finally became known as Anju, but there was no one single day of peace. The people were forced to live in dire distress under Japanese rule.

"Whenever I think of the blessings I enjoy in the bosom of the party, I entertain the idea that I must do something more even though I am old...."

The significance of each and every word spoken by Pak did not fade away for a long time to come.

Looking inside the theater, one fully appreciated the influence of the party's guidance in seeing to it that every detail of construction was done in a modern style to suit the tastes of the people.

Deep love pervades even the modern equipment and the various musical instruments, giving us an even greater sensation of warmth.

"In this theater, which is filled with the full intent of the glorious Party Center, the lives of the performers have been dignified and their hearts filled.

"We will devote all our talent and strength to live up to the expectations of the party."

Such was not the resolution of just the performers. It was the resolution of endless loyalty of the workers of Anju, the echo of which rings through each brightly lighted window filled with happiness.

Going up to the top of Mt Tungbang, the massive arched bridges and the street to Mt Tungbang glowed even more brilliantly in the light of the streetlights.

In the murmuring of the clear water flowing under the icy shell of the Chongchon River, we also sensed the incomparable happiness and joy of the lives that the workers of Anju enjoy in the bosom of the party.

The youthful city of Anju, with its bright future, will hand down forever the history of transformation which has taken place in this land under the guidance of the party, and will be prosperous indefinitely along the path of proud, rapid progress.

The more we think about the day when the city of Anju will be prosperous indefinitely, the greater our pride has become.

9069

CSO: 4108/108

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

CHONGNYON-SUPPORTED PAPER MILL STARTS OPERATION

SK050750 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2300 GMT 2 May 82

[Text] The Aeguk paper mill, built in Anju with donations by the compatriots in Japan for the prosperity of the socialist fatherland, has started operation.

The mill, donated as a gift of loyalty from the organizations of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan [Chongnyon] and compatriots in Japan on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, will produce a large quantity of high-quality paper. On 2 May, a function marking the start of operation of the mill was held at the site.

Respectfully placed on the front of the ceremony site was the portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. Slogans reading "Long live the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song!" and "Long live the glorious KWP!" were hung at the site.

Vice President Pak Song-chol, responsible secretary of the South Pyongan Provincial Committee of the KWP Cho Se-ung, chairman of the economic guidance committee of the South Pyongan Province Hong Song-nam and personages concerned including Kim Chu-yong attended the ceremony along with constructors and employees of this plant and workers of Anju County.

Present at the ceremony were the chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the Chongnyon Han Tok-su and vice chairman Yi Ki-paek. The ceremony began with the playing of "The Song of General Kim Il-song." Comrade Cho Se-ung gave a report concerning the operation of the mill.

The reporter said: The start of operation of the newly built Aeguk paper mill is a significant event at a time when all workers are registering new upsurges on all fronts of the socialist construction upholding the policy speech made by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the joint meeting between the KWP Central Committee and the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly.

The ardent loyalty and patriotism of the 700,000 Korean compatriots in Japan, who are persistently carrying out patriotic activities with the same spirit of people in the fatherland who are accelerating socialist construction, dwell in the facilities of the newly raised Aeguk paper mill. The ardent loyalty of the compatriots in Japan is vigorously encouraging our workers into a new labor struggle.

He noted: Highly praising the patriotism of the compatriots in Japan dedicated to the prosperity and development of the socialist fatherland, the great leader provided a site in Anju for the Aeguk paper mill. The glorious party center wisely led the acceleration of the construction of the paper mill and accorded thoughtful consideration to the builders.

He said that he extends the greatest honor and warmest thanks to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party center, together with unanimous emotion of all participants in the ceremony. The reporter pointed out that the builders of this plant and their supporters have completed in only 2 months the construction work which was to have taken more than a year, cherishing boundless loyalty to the great leader and the party, by introducing new working methods, thus effecting a proud labor exploit.

The employees of the Aeguk paper mill should produce large quantities of good quality papers by frugally handling the facilities in which the warm patriotism of compatriots in Japan is dwelt and regularizing and standardizing the management of enterprises. Thus, they should meet the expectations of the great leader and the party.

When the ceremony ended, Chairman Han Tok-su cut the tape in the entrance to the mill. The participants of the ceremony inspected the production process of the mill.

CSO: 4108/152

N. KOREA/KOREANS IN JAPAN

BRIEFS

CHONGNYON GROUP HONORED--Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council hosted a reception on the evening of May 11 at the Ognyu Restaurant for the delegation of branch functionaries of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the reception were members of the delegation headed by Hwang Chong-chin, instructor of the organisational department of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee. Yo Yon-ku, Chang Pong-chun, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present there. Speeches were made at the reception. The attendants raised glasses, sincerely wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK120816 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0809 GMT 12 May 82]

CHONGNYON DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The congratulatory group of Koreans in Japan headed by Han Tok-su, chairman of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon), left here on May 12 by plane after visiting the socialist homeland to celebrate the 70th birthday of the great leader Marshal Kim Il-song. A large number of working people in the city came out to the airport to see off the congratulatory group. Set up among the farewell bidders was a portrait of the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. The congratulatory group was seen off at the airport by comrades Yim Chun-chu, Kim Chung-nin and So Yun-sok, and Kim Man-ku, Kim Chu-yong and other personages concerned. [Text] [SK122330 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2232 GMT 12 May 82]

CHONGNYON INDUSTRIALISTS--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Administration Council gave a reception on the evening of May 12 for the delegation of Korean traders and industrialists in Tokyo under the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) on a visit to the socialist homeland. Invited to the reception were the members of the delegation headed by Yi Chung-chu, chairman of the Nakasugi, Tokyo, Association of Korean Traders and Industrialists under Chongnyon. Kim Chu-yong, Wang Kyong-hak and other personages concerned were present. Speeches were made at the reception by Kim Chu-yong, director of the General Bureau of Overseas Compatriots Affairs, and Yi Chung-chu, head of the delegation. The attendants raised glasses wholeheartedly wishing good health and a long life to the great leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Il-song. [Text] [SK130833 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0825 GMT 13 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

EGYPTIAN WEEKLY GREETES LEADER ON FESTIVE OCCASION

Cairo AL-MUSAWWAR in Arabic No 2993, 19 Feb 82 p 49

[Article: "We Present Mr Kim Chong-il, the Beloved Leader of the Korean People, with Warmest Greetings on the Occasion of His Birthday"]

[Text] Next 16 February is the birthday of the beloved leader Mr Kim Chong-il.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has mastered Chuche thought through practical revolutionary struggle and serious research.

He has also assimilated the profound principles of Chuche thought through gruelling revolutionary experience along the road that President Kim Il-song has traveled in his revolutionary activity.

Secretary Kim Chong-il spent the days of his youth and early manhood in the struggle to carry out the democratic revolution, in the heat of the hard war of national liberation against American imperialism, the postwar struggle for revival and construction, and the socialist revolution and construction. He tasted gruelling trials himself along the road of revolutionary activity for whose sake the president labored.

He always accompanied the president, over the tens of thousands of (rais) the president traveled, in order to bring his directives down into the worksite. In this manner he was an eyewitness to the real state of affairs in Korea and the living standard of the people.

The days in which Secretary Kim Chong-il was accumulating his valuable experiences, while being in contact with the effects of the revolutionary president's activity, especially as he accompanied the president in the course of giving directives at the worksite, were a process for learning the truth of the revolution and implanting the revolutionary Chuche viewpoint of the world. It was also a process for acquiring noble characteristics and sterling leadership abilities in his capacity as a great commander.

During this process, Secretary Kim Chong-il mastered the revolutionary strategic and tactical lines the president had laid out, his revolutionary method and popular style of activity, and his lofty Communist characteristics. Through the exercise of revolutionary struggle, he assumed Chuche thinking through his firm faith and implanted the Chuche viewpoint of the world.

In order to acquire the president's revolutionary thinking, he studied it with unparalleled burning zeal and serious research, penetrated to the essence of it and became totally proficient in it.

On this basis, Secretary Kim Chong-il is enthusiastically carrying out intellectual and theoretical activity and is developing and enriching the president's revolutionary thought and theory.

The most important part of the intellectual and theoretical achievements Secretary Kim Chong-il has achieved in the struggle to defend the revolutionary president's ideas, develop them and enrich them is the formulation of President Kim Il-song's revolutionary thinking in the scientific and theoretical sense. He has defined the president's revolutionary thinking as an integrated system of Chuche thinking, Chuche theory and Chuche method.

There is another aspect to the achievements Secretary Kim Chong-il has realized: this is the development of the president's theory on the construction and enrichment of the party.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has organized and led the struggle for the improvement and consolidation of party action in accordance with the requirements of transforming the whole society under the guidance of Chuche thinking. This has resulted in the development and enrichment of the theory related to the construction of the party on the Chuche pattern.

He presented the transformation of the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thinking as a general mission for the construction of the party.

Transforming the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thought means transforming all party members into elite revolutionary personnel who will consecrate their lives to struggling to make the cause of Chuche triumph and build the party and its action in the most thorough manner in accordance with Chuche thinking, theory and method.

The cause of transforming the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought can be realized only when the political leadership of the party is as thoroughly assured as possible. Therefore, it is necessary to establish priorities. The transformation of the party under the guidance of Chuche thought is a top priority matter that cannot be dispensed with if one is to transform the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought. At that point only will it be possible to cause Chuche thought to become more and more thoroughly impregnated in the whole society and transform the people and society in accordance with the requirements of Chuche thought in the best, most rapid fashion.

That is the reason why Secretary Kim Chong-il has stated that transforming the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thought constitutes a precondition of and a major key to the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thinking.

This theory Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented regarding the transformation of the entire party under the guidance of Chuche thinking is firm proof that the party has been eternally strengthened and guided in the Chuche pattern and that the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thinking has been powerfully advanced.

In addition to that, he has clearly described the questions at issue in the realm of party construction, such as the implantation of the party's single system of thought, the transformation of the entire party into a party of staffs, the consolidation of the party life of the party members, the establishment of a revolutionary system and method of party action, and party leadership vis-a-vis economic construction. This has led to the development of the president's theory on the construction and enrichment of the party.

Secretary Kim Chong-il then developed the president's thinking and theory on revolution and construction.

He developed and enriched the president's thinking and theory on the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions and defined these three revolutions as a major strategic route to building socialism and presenting a platform which is related to the movement of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions.

The course of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions is a mass movement embracing all the people and is aimed at embarking on the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions by mobilizing the force of the masses. It is of the utmost importance in the party leadership's consummation of the revolution, the proper organization of the mass movement and the advancement of the mass movement.

It is only when this question is correctly resolved that it will be possible forcefully to move the construction of socialism forward by making the enthusiasm of the revolutionary masses and their creative positive nature appear in its maximum form.

The course of the triumph of red science in the three revolutions is the movement of a great forward thrust through the profound inculcation of the three intellectual, technical and cultural revolutions in accordance with the requirements of the Korean revolution in a new stage of its development, in which the transformation of the entire society under the guidance of Chuche thought, through the transformation of all fields of social life as thoroughly as possible in accordance with the requirements of Chuche thought, is presented as an urgent mission.

Among the intellectual and theoretical feats Secretary Kim Chong-il has realized, the creation of a unique literary and artistic theory is of special utmost importance.

Indeed an important feature of his literary and artistic theory is a unique theory on the science of new man founded on Chuche thinking.

The secretary has defined literature as the science of new man on the Chuche pattern. He has stated that the essence of literature, in its capacity as the science of man in the Chuche pattern, lies in the fact that it represents and serves living man. He also pointed out that literature must take the man of the future as its hero and put the defense of the independence of man in first place.

Thanks to this theory which Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented, based on Chuche thought, literature's mission has become plainly apparent as that of making people aware of the reality of their lives and leading them along the path to a blessed life by virtue of the fact that they are real people.

Similarly, in the field of literature and art, this theory has imparted a true response to the question of the defense of the independence of man, the radical issue in the era of the revolution, as a consequence of which the path before revolutionary literature and art has become clearly manifest so that it will be possible for them to perform their mission and role in service of the working class and the masses of the working people.

The theory of the seeds is indeed another important aspect of literary and artistic theory, that is, what the seeds are.

The secretary has made it clear that if it is necessary to create magnificent works, there must be good seeds, and they will have a clear subject and rich ideology only when branches grow from these seeds and become dense so that flowers may bloom.

The seeds of the literary and artistic works that Secretary Kim Chong-il has described mean intellectual nuclei on which the destiny of the works depends; these are the major nuclei of the works. The thought and theory on seeds in the creation of literary and artistic works are a positive guarantee that authors will be prompted to create works at a high ideological and artistic level which are in harmony with the requirements of the age and the aspirations of the people. It is here, specifically, that the unique character of this theory and its indomitable vitality lie.

There is another important aspect of his literary and artistic theory, and that is the special platform on the innovation of revolutionary Chuche film art.

Secretary Kim Chong-il has stated that priority must be given to the development of film art in development of all forms of literature and art, because it plays a majestic role in the revolutionary struggle and constructive work and constitutes a major link in the development of literature and art as a whole. In addition, he has stressed the need to create a new film art in a Korean manner and develop it in Korea.

One result of that is that a more proper guide has been prepared for the development of revolutionary Chuche film art.

To that one should add that the unique thinking and theory on the creation of revolutionary opera of a new pattern occupy an important position in Secretary Kim Chong-il's literary and artistic theory.

On the basis of Chuche literary and artistic thinking and theory, Secretary Kim Chong-il has presented the unique platform bearing on the creation of revolutionary new opera in the style of "A Sea of Blood," which is different from previous operatic styles. Revolutionary opera, in the style of "A Sea of Blood," is distinguished by a new type of operatic acting which is in harmony with the modern emotions and feelings of the Korean people.

The songs in this revolutionary opera consist of verses based on Korean popular songs, its (bangishtan) is also in the Korean style, its orchestra is in the style of the Korean national orchestra, its dancing is in the style of the genuine national dancing of the Korean nation, and the fine arts of the stage are in the Korean style, based on Korean pictures.

Thus the principles by which revolutionary opera in the manner of "A Sea of Tears" has been composed entail the adoption of aspects for it that are essentially Korean. Beyond that, Secretary Kim Chong-il has set out methods for embodying ideological and aesthetic principles to create revolutionary opera in the style of "A Sea of Tears."

The important feature of these methods is the transformation of songs in the opera into verses and the introduction of the style of (banghistang) on a broad scale.

Beyond that, he has produced certain fundamental techniques such as the Korean composition of the orchestra, the introduction of choreography into opera, and the transformation of stage design in the opera into three-dimensional designs.

He has not just presented a unique theory on operatic creation; even though he is very busy, he has also, directly, guided the creation of the five revolutionary operas, "A Sea of Blood," "The Girl Who Sells Flowers," "The Destiny of a Member of the Self-Defense Squad," "The Real Sons of the Party" and "The Anthem of Kumkang Mountain."

In addition to that, he has presented unique ideas, theories and methods in all fields of revolution and construction such as the construction of the people's armed forces, science and education.

The activity of Chairman Kim Chong-il, the prominent thinker and theoretician who possesses exceptional wisdom, encompasses a very broad area.

Korea is now brimming over with revolutionary enthusiasm in all economic, cultural, ideological, spiritual and moral fields. One can say that this is all a splendid outcome of the prominent intellectual and theoretical activity that Secretary Kim Chong-il has carried out.

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CSO: 4504/210

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

NONALIGNED POOL DELEGATIONS VISIT TO PYONGYANG

Delegation Arrives

SK092309 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 10 (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 9 by plane to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries.

The guests were met at the airport by General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Kim Song-kol, its Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun, Vice-Chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee Yi Pong-hui, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of MINJU CHOSON Kim Kwang-su and Vice-Chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union Pak Chan-kun.

They were also met by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries.

Delegations and delegates who arrived here on May 9 are:

A delegation of the Yugoslav TANJUG News Agency headed by its Director Aleksandar Bakocevic; delegate of the Burundi Press Agency Patrice Ntibandetse, director of the Burundi Press Agency; delegate of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency (ANN) Carlos Garcia Castillo, director general of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency; delegate of the Surinam News Agency Albert J. M. Judell, director general of the Surinam News Agency; delegate of the SSAVA News Agency of the Yemen Arab Republic Hassan-Yehy-al-Olofi, director general of the SSAVA News Agency; delegate of the Afghanistan BAKTAR News Agency Azim Lamar, president of publication of the Ministry of Culture and Information; delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic David Nguindo, director of the press, information and archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; delegate of the Costa Rican Journalists Association Renato Cajas Corsi, secretary general of the Costa Rican Journalists Association; a Lao press delegation headed by Chanpheng Sihaphom, chief of the department of the press of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Lao People's Democratic Republic; delegate of the Lebanese News Agency Ricardo Kammal Hamzi, director of protocol, public and relation of the Ministry of Information of Lebanon; delegate of the Panama press Euclides Fuentes Arroyo, director general of the Panama press; and delegate of the Arab Federation of News Agencies Ghazi Mikati, advisor to the secretary general of the Arab Federation of News Agencies.

More Delegates Arrive

SK102241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2226 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)—Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

The guests were met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency, Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee, Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON, and Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

They were also met by Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Delegations and delegates who arrived on May 10 are:

A delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba headed by its Director General Robreno Dolz; delegate of the Ghana News Agency K. B. Brown, its general manager; delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica Ken Jones, its director; delegate of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar Andriamanisa Samuelson, its managing director; a delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta headed by Paul Mifsud, deputy director of a department of the Ministry of Information of Malta; delegate of the News Agency of Nigeria Onuora Nzekwu, its general manager; a delegation of Wafa News Agency of Palestine headed by its general director Ziad Abdul Fatah; a Peruvian delegation headed by Gilmer Antonio Cacho Cuba, vice-minister of Social Communications of Peru; a delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency headed by its general director Saber Falhout; delegate of the Togolese Press Agency Amah Tchatisa, its director; delegate of the Upper Voltese Press Agency Baloum Basile, its chief editor; a delegation of the Zambia News Agency headed by S. Y. Sikalele, assistant secretary of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting Services of the Republic of Zambia; delegate of the Iraqi News Agency Hussain Ali Mohamed al-Samarrai, its deputy director general.

Other delegates are: delegate of the Malian Agency of Press and Publicity Bakary Traore, its assistant director general; delegate of the Press Agency of Zaire Tukulundu Ndomateso Kimbuanda, its secretary general; delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency Wilf Mbanga, its editor; delegate of the Algerian Press Service Belaid Ahmed, director of its international cooperation department; delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo Victor Bilando, director of a department of the Ministry of Information; delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television Sylla Cheick, its coordinator; delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone L.H.G. Williams, director of the information services of the Ministry of

Information and Broadcasting; delegate of the Vietnam News Agency Hoang Thinh, director of its foreign service; delegate of the Aden News Agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen Mohsen Salem Mukesh, director of a department of the news agency; delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin Degla Evariste; delegate of the Pan-African News Agency Dixon Kwame Afreh, its assistant director; and delegate of the United Nations Department for Public Information Michel Tombelaine.

Delegates Attend Theater

SK112246 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who have come to our country to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries appreciated the music and dance epic "The Song of Glory" performed by 5,000 artists in Pyongyang on the evening of May 11 at the February 8 House of Culture.

Seeing the performance together with the guests were Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, General Director Kim Song-kol and Deputy General Director Song Pong-sun of the Korean Central News Agency, Vice-Minister of Culture and Arts Choe Hak-nae and working people in the city.

The performance was warmly acclaimed by the guests and audience for its high ideological and artistic value.

Delegates Tour Pyongyang

SK112255 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2219 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates who have come to our country to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries toured various places of Pyongyang on May 11.

Historic Mangyongdae and the Pyongyang Metro were visited by the delegation of the PRENSA LATINA of Cuba, delegate of the Ghana News Agency, delegate of the JAMAIPRESS News Agency of Jamaica, delegate of the ANTA News Agency of Madagascar, delegation of the Ministry of Information of the Republic of Malta, delegate of the News Agency of Nigeria, delegation of WAFA News Agency of Palestine, Peruvian delegation, delegation of the Syrian Arab News Agency, delegate of the Togolese Press Agency, delegate of the Upper Voltese Press Agency, delegation of the Zambia News Agency, delegate of the Iraqi News Agency, delegate of the Malian Agency of Press and Publicity, delegate of the Press Agency of Zaire, delegate of the Zimbabwe Inter-African News Agency, delegate of the Ministry of Information of the People's Republic of the Congo, delegate of the Guinean Radio and Television, delegate of the Government Information Services of Sierra Leone, delegate of the Vietnam

News Agency, delegate of the Aden News Agency of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen, delegate of the Ministry of Information and Propaganda of the People's Republic of Benin and delegate of the Pan-African News Agency.

On May 11 the director of the Yugoslav TANJUG News Agency who is heading its delegation, delegate of the Burundi Press Agency, delegate of the Nueva Nicaragua Agency (ANN), delegate of the Somali National News Agency, delegate of the Surinam News Agency, delegate of the SABAA News Agency of the Yemen Arab Republic, delegate of the Afghanistan BAKHTAR News Agency, delegate of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Central African Republic, delegate of the Costa Rican Journalists Association, Lao Press delegation, delegate of the Lebanese News Agency, delegate of the Panama Press and delegate of the Federation of Arab News Agencies went round the tower of the chuche idea.

More Delegates

SK112307 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Delegations and delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 11 by plane to attend the seventh meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies of Non-aligned Countries.

They were met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency; Yi Pong-hui, vice-chairman of the DPRK Radio and Television Broadcasting Committee; Kim Kwang-su, deputy editor-in-chief of MINJU CHOSON; and Pak Chan-kun, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Korean Journalists Union.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, also met them.

Delegations and delegates who arrived here on May 11 are:

Delegate of the Bangladesh News Agency Abul Hashem, its director general and chief editor; a delegation of the Press Trust of India (PTI) headed by its general manager N. R. Chandran; a delegation of the ANTARA News Agency of Indonesia headed by its general manager and editor-in-chief August Marpaung; delegate of the BERNAMA National News Agency of Malaysia Ahmad Mustapha Bin Hassan, its director general; delegate of the Nepals National News Agency (RSS) Radhe Shyam Bista, its chairman and general manager; a delegation of the AGERPRES News Agency of Romania headed by its director general Ion Cumpanasu; delegate of the Rwandan Press Agency Bayigamba Adalbel, its director; a delegation of the Tunisia-Africa Press Agency headed by its director general Bechir Toual; a delegation of the Uganda News Agency headed by its director Eddie Keronega; a delegation of the Islamic Republic News Agency of Iran (IRNA) headed by its deputy managing director Hamid-houshang; a delegation of the

Shihata News Agency of Tanzania headed by its chief editor Kassim Mpenda; a delegation of the Associated Press of Pakistan (APP) headed by Hasan Akhtar Gardezi; delegate of the Lanka Puwath National Agency of Sri Lanka Wijayasiri Gunayauedilage; delegate of the Organisation of Asia-Pacific News Agencies (OANA) Leong Koon-Choy; and delegate of UNESCO Mohamed Hamby Omar Kandil, director of its division of free flow of information and communication policies.

Delegates Arrive

SK122349 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2317 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--Delegates arrived in Pyongyang on May 12 by plane to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Nonaligned Countries.

They are delegate of the Department of Information and Broadcasting of the Republic of Maldives Hassan Ahmed Maniku, its director; delegate of the Senegalese Press Agency Amadou Mactar Wane, its editor-in-chief; and delegate of the Guyanese News Agency Arnon Adams.

They were met at the airport by Vice-General Director of the Korean Central News Agency Yi Nam-kyu.

Party for Delegates

SK130000 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2326 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Korean Central News Agency arranged a party on the evening of May 12 at the Ongyu Restaurant for the delegations and delegates attending the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries.

Kim Song-kol, general director of the KCNA, spoke first at the party. He said: The entire people and men of the press of our country are pleased with the opening of the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries in Pyongyang and warmly hail it.

The News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries encouraged through its press activity the peoples of these countries in their struggle for strengthening the friendship and solidarity among them and defending the sovereignty and contributed to the cause of defending the sovereignty and contributed to the cause of defending world peace and security.

Noting that the prevailing situation urgently demands the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries to thoroughly expose and smash the imperialists' vicious moves of division; alienation and scramble and contribute to the cause of strengthening the unity and solidarity of the non-aligned movement, he expressed the belief that the current Pyongyang meeting would sincerely

discuss the ways for improving the work of pool and take effective steps and thus make a practical contribution to expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and establishing a new international information order.

Pointing out that the KCNA has vigorously conducted press activity to strengthen the friendship and solidarity with the peoples of non-aligned countries, expose and frustrate the imperialists' policies of aggression and war and preserve world peace and security, he stressed: Our news agency will, in the future, too, closely cooperate and briskly exchange information with news agencies of non-aligned countries, attach primary importance in communication and information to the problems of principle arising in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement and wage a persistent struggle for establishing a new international information center.

Pero Ivacic, chairman of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries, spoke next.

It gives me pleasure to say that the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of Non-aligned Countries is being held in a country persistently maintaining the fundamental principles and policies of the non-aligned movement, he pointed out.

Noting that the Korean people have registered great successes by embodying the chuche idea under the energetic and wise guidance of respected Comrade Kim Il-song, he said: What we saw, heard and experienced in a few days deeply impressed us.

We came to have a better understanding of the deep concern and solicitude shown by your government, party and people and the respected leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song in particular for the meeting from its preparations up to this day.

Such concern and solicitude make the attendants of the meeting and the pool member nations contribute to strengthening the unity of the non-aligned movement in action with the success of their work, he stressed.

He proposed a toast to the good health and long life of the great President Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the new success of the Korean Central News Agency.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETES FOREIGN PARTY, STATE LEADERS

SK017107 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1022 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song sent messages to foreign party and state leaders in reply to their messages of greetings to him on his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

He sent reply messages to:

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of the People's Republic of China; Leonid Ilyich Brezhnev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR;

Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania; Sergej Krajger, president of the presidency of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia; Gustav Husak, secretary-general of the CC., the Czechoslovak Communist Party and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic;

Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic; Y. Tsedenbal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party and chairman of the Presidium of the Great People's Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic; Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic; Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the CC., the Bulgarian Communist Party and president of the State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria;

Haxhi Lleshi, president of the Presidium of People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania; Erich Honecker, general secretary of the CC., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic; Truong Chinh, chairman of the State Council of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary-general of the Central Committee of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the Guinean Revolutionary People's Republic; Jerry John Rawlings, chairman of the provisional National Defense Council of the Republic of Ghana;

Daniel Ortega Saavedra, coordinator of the Council of the Government of National Reconstruction of the Republic of Nicaragua, and its members Rafael Cordova Rivas and Sergio Ramirez Mercado; Souphanouvong, president of the Lao People's Democratic Republic and president of the Standing Committee of the Lao People's Supreme Council; Colonel Muammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great September First Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya; Elias Sarkis, president of the Republic of Lebanon; Didier Ratsiraka, president of the Democratic Republic of Madagascar; General Moussa Traore, general secretary of the Malian People's Democratic Union and president of the Republic of Mali; D. Burrenchobay, governor-general of Mauritius; Seewoosagur Ramgoolam, prime minister of Mauritius; Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidala, president of the Military Committee of National Salvation of the Islamic Republic of Mauritania and head of state; Judge Abul Fazal Muhammad Ahsanubbin Chowdhury, president of the People's Republic of Bangladesh; Lieutenant General Hossein Mohammad Ershad, chief martial law administrator of the People's Republic of Bangladesh and leader of government; Colonel Jean-Baptiste Bagaza, president of the Republic of Burundi; Dr. Q.K.J. Masire, president of the Republic of Botswana; Colonel Saye Zerbo, chairman of the Military Committee of Redressment for National Progress of the Republic of Upper Volta and head of state; Major General Mohamed Siad Barre, president of the Somali Democratic Republic; Gaafar Mohammed Nimeiri, president of the Democratic Republic of the Sudan; Chengara Betil Devan Nair, president of the Republic of Singapore; J. R. Jayewardene, president of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka; France Albert Rene, president of the Republic of Seychelles; Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and president of the Revolutionary Council of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan; Jose Eduardo dos Santos, president of the MPLA-Workers Party and president of the People's Republic of Angola; Seyed Ali Khamenei, president of the Islamic Republic of Iran; Mohamed Hosni Mubarak, president of the Arab Republic of Egypt; Suharto, president of the Republic of Indonesia; A. Milton Obote, president of the Republic of Uganda; Colonel Ali Abdullah Saleh, president of the Yemen Arab Republic and commander-in-chief of the armed forces; Ali Nasser Mohamed, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Yemen Socialist Party and chairman of the Presidium of the People's Supreme Council and prime minister of the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen; Robert G. Mugabe, prime minister of the Republic of Zimbabwe; Colonel Obiang Nguema Mbasogo, head of state and government of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea and chairman of the Supreme Military Council of the Republic of Equatorial Guinea; General Andre Kolingba, chairman of the Military Committee for National Redressment of the Central Africa Republic and head of state; Ahmadou Ahidjo, president of the United Republic of Cameroon; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, president-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Muhammad 'Abd al-Aziz, secretary general of the POLISARIO Front and chairman of the Council of the Revolutionary Command of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic; and Antonio Ramalho Eanes, president of the Portuguese Republic.

In the reply messages the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song expressed thanks for the warmest congratulations extended him upon his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, manifested the belief that the friendly and cooperative relations established between the peoples of our country and the afore-said countries would grow stronger and develop in the future and wished them greater success in their work.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

ROMANIAN PARTY DISCUSSES CEAUSESCU VISIT TO COUNTRY

SK041108 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--A meeting of the Executive Political Committee of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party was held in Bucharest on April 27 with general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu in the chair, a report says.

According to an AGERPRES report on the meeting of the Executive Political Committee, President Nicolae Ceausescu accounted of his official visit of friendship paid over April 17-21 to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, at the invitation of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The report says: The Executive Political Committee was highly appreciative of the fruitful results of the new Romanian-Korean summit dialogue, which, on this occasion, too, pointed to the further fruitful development of the traditional fraternal friendship and militant solidarity between the two countries, in keeping with the treaty of friendship and collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Being highly appreciative of the results of the meetings and talks between the two party and state leaders, which makes a new and important contribution to the further deepening and development of the friendship and collaboration between the two parties, states and peoples, the Executive Political Committee highlighted the significance of the decisions made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song on the further development of the links between the Romanian Communist Party and the Workers Party of Korea, of swaps of experience in socialist construction, and of consultations on bilateral and international problems of common interest.

The Executive Political Committee emphasized the great significance of the signing of the joint statement by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song, considering that this important document shall exert

a profound influence on the evolution of the whole of the Romanian-Korean relations, shall contribute to the further strengthening and development of the relations of friendship and fraternal collaboration between the two parties, countries and peoples, of their collaboration in international life, to the promotion of the socialist countries unity and cohesion, of the international communist movement, of the cause of socialism and peace. Satisfaction was also expressed at the signing of the agreement on the guidelines of development of the economic and technico-scientific cooperation between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

Emphasis was also placed on the special significance of the exchange of opinions between President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song on the evolution of international situation, which confirmed the correctness of the appreciations and conclusions included in the Pyongyang joint statement of May 1978 and the Bucharest communique of May 1980. They stressed as important that the Romanian-Korean summit meeting assessed that it was more vital than ever for the socialist countries, the non-aligned countries, the developing countries, all democratic, progressive and anti-imperialist forces to strengthen their collaboration and unity against the imperialist policy of aggression and war, of redividing the spheres of influence, in defence of national sovereignty and independence, of security in the world, the two sides declaring for the cessation of the arms race, the achievement of disarmament, nuclear first of all.

It was stressed with satisfaction that during the talks, conducted in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual esteem and understanding, the Korean side expressed its support to and active solidarity with the just struggle of the RCP, of the Romanian Government, as well as with the peace initiatives of President Nicolae Ceausescu for the elimination of the danger of a nuclear war, which is mounting in Europe with every passing day, and the Romanian side reaffirmed active support to and solidarity with the new initiatives of President Kim Il-song for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Emphasized was the great importance of the assessment made by President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song of the peaceful, negotiated settlement of all inter-state conflicts and disputed issues, based on the observance of equal rights, national independence and security.

Special attention was paid within the Romanian-Korean summit dialogue to backing the struggle of the peoples in Africa, Asia and Latin America for the right to free development, of the efforts being made for the eradication of underdevelopment and of the economic inequalities between the developed countries and the developing countries, to the entrenchment of a new, equitable international economic order, and highly assessed was the non-aligned movement, a strong independent anti-imperialist force of contemporary world which makes an important contribution to safeguarding the world peace and security.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Kim Il-song reiterated the will of the Romanian Communist Party and of the Workers Party of Korea to strengthen the unity and solidarity with the communist and workers parties, the socialist and social-democratic parties, with the national liberation movements, with all revolutionary, progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for peace, disarmament, democracy, national independence and socialism.

Appreciating unanimously the agreements and conclusions reached, the Executive Political Committee charged the ministries, the other state central bodies to implement the decisions agreed upon for an ever more intense development of the multilateral collaboration between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

OFFICIALS EXPRESS CONDOLENCES AT ALGERIAN EMBASSY

SK090850 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0844 GMT 9 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 9 May (KCNA)--Officials of the Foreign Ministry and the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries visited the Algerian Embassy here on May 8 to express condolences over the death of His Excellency Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Algerian National Liberation Front Party and foreign minister of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic.

A wreath in the name of the Foreign Ministry was laid before a photograph of the deceased.

Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs Pak Myong-ku, Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Sang-chun and other personages concerned observed a moment's silence in memory of the deceased and signed the mourners book.

Diplomatic envoys of various countries in Pyongyang also visited the Algerian Embassy here yesterday to express condolences over the death of His Excellency Mohamed Seddik Ben Yahia.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

KIM IL-SONG GREETED BY FOREIGN LEADERS ON ELECTION

SK121528 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1507 GMT 12 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received messages of greetings from foreign party and state leaders in connection with his reelection as president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at the first session of the seventh Supreme People's Assembly.

Messages came from: Fidel Castro Ruz, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba, president of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba and president of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba; Manuel Pinto da Costa, chairman of the Liberation Movement of Sao Tome and Principe and president of the Democratic Republic of Sao Tome and Principe; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Forces; Chadli Bendjedid, president of the Algerian Democratic and People's Republic and general secretary of the National Liberation Front Party; Fritz Honegger, president of the Swiss Confederation; Rudolf Kirchshlaeger, president of the Republic of Austria; Maurice Bishop, prime minister of the People's Revolutionary Government of Grenada; Maumoon Abdul Gayoom, president of the Republic of Maldives; Hafez al Assad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; Michael Pilgrim, prime minister of the caretaker government of St Lucia; Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham, leader of the People's National Congress of Guyana and president of the Cooperative Republic of Guyana; Neelam Sanjiva Reddy, president of the Republic of India; Joa Bernardo Vieira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Guinea-Bissau and Cape Verde and chairman of the Revolutionary Council of the Republic of Guinea-Bissau; General Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan; Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde; and Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium of the State of Democratic Kampuchea.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

FOREIGN MEDIA OBSERVE KIM IL-SONG'S BIRTHDAY

SK101052 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040 GMT 10 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Publications of many countries observed the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

The paper CHUCHE IDEA No 4, and bulletin "Age of Chuche" No 3 were published as special issues respectively by the Liaison Council of Japanese youth societies for the study of the chuche idea and in Lebanon.

Printed in the special issues are portraits or photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Friendship Society Norway-Korea published a special issue of the bulletin "New Korea" carrying a photograph of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song with the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

The Malagasy paper MATIN, the Algerian paper EL MOUDJAHID, the Tanzanian paper DAILY NEWS, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE, the Mauritanian paper AL CHAAB, the Ecuadorian paper EL TIEMPO, and the Finnish paper PORVOON MITTA recently carried articles on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader.

The papers carried portraits or photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The Ecuadorian paper EL TIEMPO printed an article headlined "Creator of the 20th Century Renaissance," carrying a portrait of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Recent issues of the Malagasy paper ATRIKA, the Somali paper HEEGAN, the Finnish papers MANTSALANSEUTU, SAVEN SANOMAT and ROVISALAINEN also carried special write-ups.

Stressing that President Kim Il-song is the greatest man ever known in human history, the Togolese paper LA NOUVELLE MARCHE said:

Boundless respect and reverence of the world people for President Kim Il-song is daily growing deeper like the breathing of the times.

The revolutionary cause of chuche started by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song is now being carried forward and developed brilliantly by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the sagacious leader of the Korean people.

We wholeheartedly wish good health and a long life to the great leader President Kim Il-song for Koreas reunification and prosperity and happiness of the generations to come and for world peace and security.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

USSR ARMY PAPER MARKS KPA ANNIVERSARY

SK042252 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1502 GMT 4 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 4 May (KCNA)--The Soviet paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA recently published travel notes on our country marking the 50th anniversary of the founding of the heroic Korean People's Army, according to a report.

Noting that the Korean People's Revolutionary Army was founded in 1932, the paper continues:

The KPRA struggled for the liberation of the working people from the social and national oppression. The Korean People's Army inheriting the glorious traditions of the KPRA became a reliable defender of the gains achieved by the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. In 1948 the KPRA was strengthened and developed into the Korean People's Army, regular armed forces. The Korean People's Army has covered a proud path of struggle. It displayed bravery and heroism in the fatherland liberation war (1950-1953) against the U.S. occupationists and their Seoul puppets.

The paper carries an article on the life and combat training of the KPA soldiers.

Pointing to a visit to an air force unit, the paper writes:

This unit is one of the model Red Flag units of the Korean People's Army. All the airmen were prepared as airmen of first or second class. Airmen of the unit brought down over 40 U.S. planes. Seven airmen of the unit were awarded the honourable title of Hero of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The airmen, artillerymen, infantrymen and seamen of Korea are vigilantly guarding the peaceful life of the working people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea at their posts, the paper stresses.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

SOCIALIST MEDIA MARK KIM IL-SONG BIRTHDAY

SK070436 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0341 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Newspapers and radio of socialist countries recently published articles on the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports.

The Romanian paper ROMANIA LIBERA says in an article that the people of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea are greeting the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song. On this significant day, it adds, the Romanian people extend warmest congratulations to Comrade Kim Il-song, the outstanding leader of the Workers Party of Korea and the Korean people, and wholeheartedly wish him good health and a long life for the prosperity of Korea and its independent and peaceful reunification.

An article of the Yugoslav paper OSLOBODJENJE says that all the successes made by the DPRK are unthinkable apart from the august name of President Kim Il-song greeting his 70th birthday this year.

The Polish paper EXPRESS WIECZORNY says in its article: Korea, the land of chuche, greeted the 70th birthday of President Kim Il-song, its greatest holiday. It is filled with absolute trust in and reverence for him who founded the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and organized and led to victory the struggle against the U.S. and Japanese imperialist aggressors.

Another paper of the country ZIELONY SZTANDAR in its travelogue on Korea notes that Korea has made enormous successes in economy, culture, science, education and all other fields. They are a fruition of the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, it stresses.

The papers print portraits of photographs of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

Zagreb Radio of Yugoslavia said in its congratulatory program for the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song:

Today is the birthday of Comrade Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, who enjoys boundless respect from the world people.

He is the leader of the Non-aligned Movement. Under his wise leadership, Korea has been turned into a powerful socialist state and an excellent member of the Non-aligned Movement.

Warmly congratulating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, the radio sincerely wished him a long life in good health.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

GUYANESE PRESIDENT RECEIVES DPRK AMBASSADOR

SK112240 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2207 GMT 11 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 12 May (KCNA)--Guyanese President Linden Forbes Sampson Burnham on May 6 met Pak Ni-hyon, ambassador of our country to Guyana, according to a report.

The ambassador conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president.

The president expressed deep thanks and asked the ambassador to convey his wholehearted militant greetings to the great leader.

Noting that in his historical policy speech at the joint meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and the Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song gave a new definition of communist society and indicated a concrete way for the transformation of man, society and nature, the president said this was an inspiring banner opening up a prospect for the allout victory of the chuche idea.

The president sincerely hoped that the Korean people would attain bright prospective targets set forth in the policy speech under the wise guidance of the great leader and thereby Korea become a beacon of hope for the non-aligned countries.

The People's National Congress and people of Guyana will always stand on the side of the Korean people till you have realized without fail the national reunification programme set forth by the great leader and completely carried out the revolution in the Korean Peninsula, the president said.

The talk proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

THAI DELEGATION HONORED IN PYONGYANG

SK060435 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0406 GMT 6 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--The Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries arranged a party in honour of the Thai provincial governors delegation on a visit to our country at the People's Palace of Culture on the evening of May 5.

Vice-Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries O Mun-han spoke first:

Since the establishment of state relations between Korea and Thailand, mutual visits of personnel and economic and cultural exchanges between Korea and Thailand have become brisk and the friendly relations between them have deepened with each passing day. This is not only beneficial to the two peoples but also accords with the defense of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The Thai people who value national sovereignty have registered big successes in consolidating the independence of the country and building national economy and national culture. We rejoice at this and wish them fresh success in their struggle for the progress and prosperity of the country.

Head of the delegation Sanit Rujinarong, governor of Saraburi Province, spoke next.

This visit of my delegation, he said, provides us with an opportunity of learning many things.

We could see well that your country has recorded many successes because President Kim Il-song, the great leader of the Korean people, is wisely leading the overall work of the country.

President Kim Il-song, a great man, has built Korea today in reliance upon the resources of his own country and in his own way, not modeling after others things or depending upon the resources of other countries.

In your country we saw the entire people powerfully helping the countryside. This is the first excellent thing we have ever seen and can be found in no other country.

The Korean people under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il-song have successfully carried out irrigation and electrification of the countryside with their own efforts and are energetically striving to complete the comprehensive mechanisation and chemicalisation and they have completely solved the problems of food, clothing and housing.

In conclusion, he expressed thanks to the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il-song on behalf of the Thai Government and people.

The attendants toasted the development of the friendly relations between the Korean and Thai peoples, the good health and long life of the great leader of our people Comrade Kim Il-song and the good health and long life of respected His Majesty Bhumibol Adulyadej, king of Thailand.

Present at the party were chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim Kwan-sop, chairman of the South Pyongan Provincial People's Committee Kang Hyon-su, Vice-Chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Wang Gyong Hak and other personages concerned.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/FOREIGN RELATIONS

BRIEFS

NEW SENEGALESE AMBASSADOR--Pyongyang, 6 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Tam on May 5 met and had a talk with Mamadou Seyni Mbengue, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Senegal to Korea, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK052249
Pyongyang KCNA in English 2210 GMT 5 May 82]

SOCIALIST COUNTRIES MARK BIRTHDAY--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Functions were held recently in socialist countries in celebration of the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, according to reports. A celebration was held in Plock Province, Poland. A message of greetings to the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song was adopted there. Soldiers meetings were held at a military academy and at an army unit in Poland. In the German Democratic Republic meetings took place in Hainichen and Leipzig and at a higher middle school in Dresden and a lecture was given in Berlin. Portraits of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song were placed in the meeting halls. Korean film shows were arranged in different parts of Poland and a Korean film week took place in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. A Korean photo exhibition was held at Sofia University, Bulgaria. [Text] [SK062226 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2201 GMT 6 May 82]

KSDP GROUP IN MALTA--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Agatha Barbara, president of Malta, on April 30 met the delegation of the Korean Social Democratic Party headed by its Vice-Chairman Yom Kuk-yol on a visit to that country, according to a report. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks for this and asked the head of the delegation to convey her heartfelt greetings to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il. Recalling her recent visit to our country, the president said that she would always remember the deep impressions she had gotten in Korea. She expressed support to the policy of national reunification put forward by the respected leader and declared that she would continue to support it in the future. The talk took place in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK072231 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 7 May 82]

CAPE VERDE PRESIDENT--Pyongyang, 10 May (KCNA)--Comrade Aristides Pereira, general secretary of the African Party for Independence of Cape Verde and president of the Republic of Cape Verde, who is heading the party and government delegation of the Republic of Cape Verde on a state visit to our

country was presented with a statuette of anti-imperialist fighter by Kim Man-kum, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee, at the plaza in front of the February 8 House of Culture on May 9. The statuette symbolizes fighters heroically struggling under the uplifted banner of anti-imperialism. Comrade Aristides Pereira expressed deep thanks for it. [Text] [SK092247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2229 GMT 9 May 82]

DELEGATION TO MALAGASY--Antananarivo, 9 May (KCNA)--Malagasy President Didier Ratsiraka recently met the book, photo and handicraft exhibition delegation of our country on a visit to his country. The head of the delegation conveyed cordial regards of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song to the president. The president expressed deep thanks and asked the head of the delegation to convey his heartfelt greetings to the great leader. Expressing satisfaction with the successful holding of the exhibition, the president said that Korea rendered much aid to Madagascar and extended thanks to President Kim Il-song for this. Voicing full support to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea, the president asked the head of the delegation to tell the great leader that Madagascar would always remain a close and faithful friend of the Korean people. The conversation proceeded in a friendly atmosphere. [Text] [SK100507 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0457 GMT 10 May 82]

NEW ROMANIAN ENVOY--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on May 7 met and had a conversation with Constantin Iftodi, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Romanian Socialist Republic to our country, when the latter paid a courtesy call on him. [Text] [SK080346 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0337 GMT 8 May 82]

CHOE TOK-SIN DEPARTS--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Mr Choe Tok-sin, former "foreign minister" of South Korea, former commander of an army corps of the South Korean "ROK Army" (lieutenant general) and former leader of the central headquarters of Chondoism, residing in the United States left here on May 7 by plane after visiting the homeland to congratulate the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song on his 70th birthday. He was seen off at the airport with warm compatriotic feelings by secretary of the Central People's Committee Yim Chun-chu and Vice-Premier Chong Chun-ki, and chairman of the Korean Committee for Aiding Overseas Compatriots Ho Chong-suk, chairman of the Pyongyang Municipal People's Committee Kim Man-kum, director of the secretariat of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland Yo Yon-ku and vice-chairman of the committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland Hong Ki-mun. [Text] [SK080424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0402 GMT 8 May 82]

EGYPTIAN TRADE DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--An Egyptian Government trade delegation headed by Adel el-Garhi, first vice-minister of economy and foreign trade of the Arab Republic of Egypt, arrived in Pyongyang on May 10 by plane. The delegation was met at the airport by Yi Yong-kun, first vice-minister of foreign trade, personages concerned and 'Abd al-Aziz Ibrahim, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Egyptian Embassy in Pyongyang. [Text] [SK110414 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 11 May 82]

CSSR-DPRK PROTOCOL--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--A protocol of the 23d meeting of the permanent sub-committee of scientific and technical cooperation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic was signed in Pyongyang on May 10. Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and personages concerned and on the opposite side were members of the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Majersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek. The protocol was signed by Vice-Minister Om Tok-hwan and Vice-Minister Pavol Majersky. [Text] [SK110424 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0350 GMT 11 May 82]

FOREIGN DIPLOMATS TOUR--Pyongyang, 7 May (KCNA)--Foreign diplomatic envoys in our country inspected the Grand People's Study House on 6 May. They went round with keen interest modernly equipped reading rooms and lecture halls. They also saw a book exhibition celebrating the 70th birthday of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song now open at the Grand People's Study House. They went to the Mangyongdae fun fair. They spent a pleasant time, enjoying fun fair facilities. They were accompanied by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Cho Kyu-il and personages concerned. The Foreign Ministry arranged a cocktail party for the diplomatic envoys. [Text] [SK070439 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0348 GMT 7 May 82]

KWP DELEGATION TO DENMARK--Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--A delegation of the Workers Party of Korea headed by Kim Il-tae, member of the Central Committee of the party and its department director, left here on May 4 by plane to attend the annual convention of the Socialist People's Party of Denmark. The delegation was seen off at the airport by comrades Kang Soksung and Kim Yong-sun, members of the Central Committee of the WPK. [Text] [SK042247 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2216 GMT 4 May 82]

FRENCH VISITOR--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Comrade Kim Yong-nam on May 10 met and had a friendly conversation with Chantal Cousin, chairman of the Democratic People's Union of France and chairman of the French Committee To Support the Founding of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo. Present on the occasion was Pak Yong-si, vice-chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries. [Text] [SK110410 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 11 May 82]

CSSR SCIENTIFIC DELEGATION--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Vice-Premier Kong Chin-tae on May 10 met and had a friendly talk with the scientific and technical cooperation delegation of Czechoslovakia headed by Pavol Makersky, vice-minister of technological development and investment of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, on a visit to our country. Present there were Vice-Minister of External Economic Affairs Om Tok-hwan and Czechoslovak ambassador to our country Josef Hadravek. [Text] [SK110402 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0335 GMT 11 May 82]

JAPANESE SCHOLARS--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--Comrade Hwang Chang-yop on May 10 met and had a friendly talk with the delegation of Japanese international political scholars headed by Hiroharu Seki, professor of the Tokyo University. Present there was Vice-Chairman of the Korean Society for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries Kim U-chong. [Text]
[SK110856 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0802 GMT 11 May 82]

KPA ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, 11 May (KCNA)--The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea and president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received messages of greetings from party and state leaders of different countries on the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the founding of the Korean People's Army. Messages came from: Mathieu Kerekou, chairman of the Central Committee of the party of the People's Revolution of Benin and president, head of state and chairman of the National Executive Council of the republic; Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation and commander-in-chief of the Palestine Revolutionary Armed Force; General Gnassingbe Eyadema, chairman-founder of the Togolese People's Rally and president of the Republic of Togo; Haider Akbar Hanrono, general secretary of the Bangladesh Labour Party; and William Kashtan, general secretary of the Central Executive Committee of the Communist Party of Canada. [Text]
[SK111054 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1042 GMT 11 May 82]

GREETINGS TO CYPRUS--Pyongyang, 13 May (KCNA)--The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea sent a message of greetings on May 6 to the 15th Congress of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus. The message says: The Central Committee of the Workers Party of Korea warmly greets the 15th Congress of the Working People's Progressive Party of Cyprus and extends through the congress sincere greetings to the entire members of your party and the working people. Believing that the relations of friendship and cooperation forged between the two parties will grow stronger in the future, we take this opportunity to wish your congress great success in its work. [Text]
[SK130822 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0816 GMT 13 May 82]

SOMALI MEDIA DIRECTOR--Pyongyang, 8 May (KCNA)--Said Mahamoud Haji, director of the Somali National News Agency (SONNA) and its delegate, arrived in Pyongyang on May 7 by air to attend the 7th meeting of the Coordinating Committee of the News Agencies Pool of the Non-aligned Countries. He was met at the airport by Kim Song-kol, general director, and Song Pong-sun, deputy general director, of the Korean Central News Agency. [Text]
[SK072225 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2214 GMT 7 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'NODONG SINMUN' MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF MARX BIRTH

SK050433 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0416 GMT 5 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, 5 May (KCNA)--NODONG SINMUN today prints an editorial article titled "Imperishable Exploits of Marx" on the 164th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx, the founder of the doctrine of scientific communism and the teacher of the world working class.

The article says:

Marx dedicated his whole life to the struggle for the freedom and liberation of the working class and the oppressed peoples of the world and for socialism and communism and performed imperishable exploits in the cause of the liberation of mankind.

Active in the period when capitalism was attaining its ascendancy and preparations were being made for the proletarian revolution, Marx propounded Marxism on the basis of a scientific analysis of the demand of the times and the social relations at that time.

Marxism reflecting the interests of the working class is a scientific doctrine expounding the theory and strategy and tactics of the revolutionary struggle for overthrowing capitalism.

The founding of Marxism was a knell announcing the fall of capitalism; it was an event which opened up a new stage in the development of human history. The emergence of Marxism dealt a telling blow at the bourgeois reactionary forces clamouring about the "eternity" of capitalism and provided the world working class with a powerful weapon in its struggle.

Marx was the first to explicate the historic mission of the working class. This is one of his important exploits.

Marx propounded the idea that the working class is a product of capitalism itself and the most revolutionary class and only the working class can bury capitalism and build socialism and communism and the bourgeoisie will inevitably fall and the working class certainly emerge victorious.

He expounded the principles of dialectical materialism and historical materialism and scientifically argued on their basis the inevitability of the ruin of capitalist society and the victory of communism.

He also put forward the idea of the class struggle and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

While propounding the idea of the working class party and its tactics, Marx stressed that the working class can win victory in the revolutionary struggle only when it has a party, its revolutionary vanguard, and is guided by it.

Marx put up the revolutionary slogan "Workers of the whole world, unite!" to strengthen the unity and militant solidarity of the world working class in the struggle for breaking the chains of the allied international capital.

Indeed, Marxism was a militant banner which made the working class conscious of its historic mission and vigorously turn out to the struggle against capitals subjugation and arbitrariness and for socialism and communism, a bright future of mankind.

Marxism, a revolutionary doctrine of the working class, has been defended and developed in the deep-going struggle against all hues of bourgeois reactionary theories and opportunism.

The article stresses: The revolutionary life and activities of Marx and the history of the international communist movement gave a precious lesson that the working class and people can win victory in the revolution only when they have a guiding idea reflecting the demand of the times and the desire of the popular masses and remain loyal to the cause of the leader under his correct guidance.

Our people, holding aloft the banner of the immortal chuche idea founded by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, have waged a vigorous struggle for a long time for independence, sovereignty and socialism.

Holding aloft the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence, our people will as ever vigorously struggle for the liquidation of imperialism and colonialism and the final victory of the cause of socialism and communism in firm unity with the peoples of the socialist and non-aligned countries, the peoples of the new-emerging nations and all the progressive people of the world.

The exploits of Marx will be undying along with the history of the revolutionary struggle of the working class.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

'KCNA' REPORTS PRC GOVERNMENTAL REORGANIZATION

SK070446 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0353 GMT 7 May 82

[Text] Pyongyang, May 7 (KCNA)--The 23d session of the Standing Committee of the Fifth National Peoples Congress of the People's Republic of China was held at the Great Hall of the People in Beijing from April 22 to May 4, according to a XINHUA report.

Ye Jianying, chairman of the Standing Committee of the NPC, presided over the opening session.

Attending the session were vice-chairmen of the S.C., the NPC, the president of the Supreme People's Court, the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Procuratorate and members of the Standing Committee of the National Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference now in Beijing.

The session discussed and approved a "revised draft of the constitution of the People's Republic of China" and adopted a "resolution on the restructuring plan of the ministries and commissions of the State Council" and approved the proposal of the premier of the State Council on newly appointing vice-premiers of the State Council, state councillors and chiefs.

Wan Li and Yao Yilin remain vice-premiers and Yi Qiuli, Geng Biao, Fang Yi, Gu Mu, Kang Shien, Chen Muhua, Bo Yibo, Ji Pengfei, Huang Hua and Zhang Jingfu are appointed state councillors.

The session heard and discussed a report of Vice-Premier Yao Yilin on the draft plan for 1982 economic and social development and a report of Finance Minister Wang Bingqian on the draft of the state budget for 1982 and adopted some resolutions.

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/INTERNATIONAL COMMENTARY

BRIEFS

GDR LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY--Pyongyang, May 11 (KCNA)--A celebration was held in Berlin on May 7 on the occasion of the 37th anniversary of the liberation of the German people from fascism, according to a report. The meeting was attended by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. Konrad Nauman, member of the Political Bureau of the C.C., the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, made a speech at the meeting. [Text] [SK111050 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1037 GMT 11 May 82]

CSO: 4120/263

N. KOREA/BIOGRAPHICS

APPEARANCE LISTS FOR DPRK PERSONALITIES

[The following lists of DPRK Government and KWP officials have been extracted from Korean language sources published in Pyongyang. Order and titles of the original source have been preserved, but names have been presented in tabular form for ease of recognition.]

BENIN ENVOY ARRIVES--The Benin vice minister of information and propaganda and the special envoy of the president of Benin arrived in Pyongyang on 31 July. He was greeted by:

Hong Si-hak	vice premier
Pak Myŏng-ku	vice minister of foreign affairs
Hŏ Hang-ch'an	vice minister of external economic affairs

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 2]

PLA ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATED--The following attended a dinner on 31 June at the PRC embassy on the occasion of the 54th anniversary of the founding of the PLA:

Pak Chung-guk	KPA lieutenant general
Yi Tu-ch'an	"
O Kyŏng-hun	KPA major general

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 4]

CHONGNYON DELEGATIONS ARRIVE--The following delegations arrived on 31 July at Pyongyang: Chongryon functionaries delegation, led by Paek Han-ki, vice chief of the Chongnyon central standing committee international bureau; Chongnyon journalists delegation, led by Ch'oe U-kyun, editor of the CHOSON SINBO Company; Chongnyon educational functionaries fatherland visitation delegation, led by Song Chin-yung, deputy director of the Chongryon Tokyo headquarters education department; Korean students at first high school fatherland visitation delegation, led by Yi Sang-i, vice president of the Korean Youth Company. The following greeted the delegations:

Kim Ki-nam	functionary of the sector concerned
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	"
Kim Chu-yŏng	"

Yi Chae-kwan	functionary of the sector concerned
Kim In-sŏn	"
Hyŏn Sŏk	"
Wang Kyŏng-hak	"

[MINJU CHOSON 1 Aug 81 p 4]

KIM SPEECH REMEMBERED--The following attended a Pyongyang city report meeting at the Central Workers' Hall on 6 August on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of Kim Il'song's speech "The joint struggle of the Asian revolutionary peoples against American imperialism will surely be victorious":

Chŏng Chun-ki	candidate member, politburo; vice premier
Chŏng Sin-hyŏk	chairman, Chongdogyo Youth Friendship Party central committee
Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chief secretary, DFRF central committee
Hong Ki-mun	vice chairman, Fatherland Peaceful Unification Committee
Yi Yŏng-su	chairman, KWYL central committee
Cho Hŏn-yŏng	chief secretary, Peaceful Reunification Promotion Consultation Council in the north
Wang Kyŏng-hak	vice chairman, Pyongyang City administrative committee
Kim Pong-chu	chairman, Central Committee of the Korean General trade union

A commemorative address was delivered by Chong Chun-ki.

[NODONG SINMUN 7 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BANGLADESH DELEGATION--The following were present on 6 August when Kim Il-song met the visiting Bangladesh Parliament friendship delegation;

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice minister of foreign affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS BENIN ENVOY--Kim Il-song met the special envoy of the president of Benin on 7 August, with the following also present:

Hŏ Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic relations

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 1]

Kim Il-tae functionary of the sector concerned
Chu Hwa-chong "

PRC FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION--The following attended a banquet on 7 August at the PRC embassy in connection with the visit of the CCP friendship delegation:

[NODONG SINMUN 8 Aug 81 p 4]

Pak Sŏng-ch'ŏl	vice president
Kim Kyŏng-yŏn [ryŏn]	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Ch'oe Chŏng-kŭn	"
Chŏng Song-nam	"
Pak Myŏng-ku	"
Won Ch'ŏl-kap	"

OLYMPIC DELEGATION RETURNS--The following greeted the 10 August return of the DPRK olympic committee delegation, led by Kim Yu-sun, which had participated in a meeting in Italy:

[NODONG SINMUN 11 Aug 81 p 4]

Yi Chong-ok	member, politburo standing committee; premier
Hwang Chang-yŏp	member, central committee; secretary, central committee
Cho Yŏng-kuk	vice chairman, central committee

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AUSTRIAN SOCIALIST ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival on 11 August of central secretary of the Austrian Socialist Party:

Hwang Chang-yŏp secretary, central committee; chairman, SPA
standing committee

Yu Yŏng-kŏl deputy department director, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 12 Aug 81 p 2]

KIM AND CARILLO--The following were present on 13 August when Kim Il-song met and arranged a luncheon for Santiago Carillo, general secretary of the SCP:

Kim Yŏng-nam member, politburo; secretary, Central committee

Kim Yong-sun member, deputy department director, central
committee

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 81 p 1]

INDIAN INDEPENDENCE MARKED--The following attended a film show on 13 August in Pyongyang on the occasion of the 34th anniversary of India's independence:

Kim Pong-chu functionary of the sector concerned

O Mun-han "

[NODONG SINMUN 14 Aug 81 p 6]

CARILLO IN WONSAN--On 14 August, general secretary Santiago Carillo of the SCP arrived in Wonsan, with the following accompanying him:

Kim Yŏng-nam member, politburo, secretary, central committee

Kim Yong-sun member & deputy department director, central
committee

The following greeted his arrival at the airport:

Kim Ki-sŏn responsible secretary, Kangwon Provincial Party
committee

Yun Kyŏng-t'aek secretary, Kangwon Provincial party committee

Paek Chŏng-won responsible secretary, Wonsan city party
committee

[NODONG SINMUN 15 Aug 81 p 2]

LIBERATION DAY REMEMBERED--The following participated in a wreath laying ceremony on 15 August at the Liberation Tower on the occasion of the 36th anniversary of Korea's liberation:

Kim Kwan-sŏp functionary of the sector concerned

Yi Tu-ch'an "

Yi Chong-mok "

Kil Chae-kyŏng "

Han Su-kil "

Yi Yong-un "

[NODONG SINMUN 16 Aug 81 p 3]

Hŏ Paek-san functionary of the sector concerned
Kim T'ae-hŭi "

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏn U-kyŏng	vice chairman, agriculture committee

Ch'oe Ch'i-sŏn	chairman, Namp'o city administrative committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Ch'ung-il	vice foreign minister
Chŏn U-kyŏng	vice chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Won-chin	vice director, Agriculture Institute

Kim Yŏng-nam	comrade
Chang Se-kŭk	chairman, Korean society for foreign cultural liaison

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GERMAN SOCIALIST ARRIVES--A German Social Democratic Party delegation arrived on 24 August and was met by:

Kim Yŏng-nam	member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Yong-sun	vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 81 p 2]

MEXICO'S ECHEVERRIA ARRIVES--Former Mexican president Echeveria arrived in Pyongyang on 24 August, and was greeted by the following:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Kim Kwan-sŏp	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-kŏl	"
Kim Ch'ung-il	"
Chŏn U-kyŏng	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 25 Aug 81 p 4]

KIM MEETS DELEGATIONS--On 25 August, Kim Il-song met foreign delegations which came to the DPRK to attend the Nonaligned Nations Conference on Foodstuffs and Agricultural Development; the following also were present:

MEXICO'S FORMER PRESIDENT ECHEVERRIA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Hyŏn Chun-kuk	functionary of the sector concerned

DELEGATIONS FROM TANZANIA, GUINEA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM IRAN:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM ZIMBABWE, MALAGASY:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Chŏng Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM INDONESIA:

Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM MOZAMBIQUE:

Chông Chun-ki	vice premier
Chông Song-nam	minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM NEPAL:

So Kwan-hi	vice premier; chairman, agriculture committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 pp 1-3]

CUBAN MINISTER DEPARTS--Cuba's foreign minister departed Korea on 25 August, with the following to bid him farewell:

Hô Tam	vice premier; foreign minister
Pak Myông-ku	vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 p 4]

AGRICULTURAL SCIENTISTS ARRIVE--The following greeted the 25 August arrival of the Korean agricultural scientists delegation from Japan led by Sin Hui-ku, vice chairman of the agricultural scientists' society in Japan:

Kim Kyông-yôn [ryôn]	vice premier
Kim Ch'ung-il	functionary of the sector concerned
Chôn U-kyông	"
Kim In-sôn	"
Kim Won-chin	"

[NODONG SINMUN 26 Aug 81 p 9]

KIM AT CONFERENCE--On 26 August, Kim Il-song received delegations participating in the Nonaligned Nations Conference in Pyongyang, with the following also present:

Yi Chong-ok	comrade
Kim Yông-nam	"
Kim Hwan	"
Hô Tam	"
Sô Kwan-hi	"

[NODONG SINMUN 27 Aug 81 p 3]

KIM AND DELEGATIONS--On the 27th, Kim Il-song met more delegations to the Non-aligned Nations Conference, with the following present:

EGYPTIAN DELEGATION:

Chông Chun-ku	vice premier
Kim Chae-pong	vice foreign minister

BOLIVIAN DELEGATION:

Chông Chun-ku vice premier
Cho Kyu-il vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM ZAMBIA, PAKISTAN, UGANDA, GUYANA, ALGERIA:

Hô Tam vice premier; foreign minister
Chông Song-nam minister of external economic affairs

[NODONG SINMUN 28 Aug 81 pp 1-3]

FAREWELL TO CARILLO--In addition to Kim Il-song, the following bid farewell to General Secretary Carillo of the Spanish Communist Party:

Yi Chong-ok member, politburo standing committee; premier
Kim Yông-nam member, politburo; secretary, central committee
Kim Hwan comrade
Sô Yun-sôk candidate member, politburo; responsible secretary, Pyongyang city party committee
Kim Yong-sun member, central committee; vice chairman, central committee

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug 81 p 1]

KIM MEETS MORE DELEGATIONS--On 28 August, Kim Il-song met the following delegations, with the following present:

DELEGATIONS FROM LESOTHO, NICARAGUA, BURUNDI, MALAYSIA, ANGOLA:

Hô Tam vice premier; foreign minister
Chông Song-nam minister of external economic affairs

DELEGATIONS FROM NIGERIA, YEMEN:

Chông Chun-ki vice premier
Chông Song-nam minister of external economic affairs
Kim Chae-pong vice foreign minister

DELEGATIONS FROM BANGLADESH, PERU:

Chông Chun-ki vice premier
Cho Kyu-il vice foreign minister

DELEGATION FROM MALI:

Chông Chun-ki vice premier
Kim Chae-pong vice foreign minister

[NODONG SINMUN 29 Aug '81 pp 1-4]

AMERICAN SCHOLARS DEPART--The following bid farewell to a visiting group of Korean scholars in the United States on 1 August:

Hŏ Chŏng-suk	chairman, committee for aid of overseas Korean compatriots
Chŏn Kŭm-ch'ŏl	vice chairman, committee for the peaceful reunification of the fatherland

[MINJU CHOSON 2 Aug 81 p 4]

RESERVOIR CONSTRUCTION COMPLETED--A meeting was held on 2 August at the 18 September Reservoir to convey a letter of gratitude from Kim Il-song upon the completion of construction, with the following present:

Yim Ch'un-ch'u	member, central committee and politburo of the KWP
Sŏ Kwan-hi	vice premier
Paek Pŏm-su	functionary of the sector concerned
Chang Yun-p'il	"
Pak Ki-hwan	"

[MINJU CHOSON 3 Aug 81 p 1]

BANGLADESH DELEGATION ARRIVES--The following greeted the arrival in Pyongyang on 4 August of the Bangladeshi parliament friendship delegation:

Hwang Chang-yŏp	chairman, SPA standing committee
Cho Kyu-il	vice foreign minister

[MINJU CHOSON 5 Aug 81 p 2]

DPRK DELEGATION TO GUINEA--The following bid farewell on 5 August to a DPRK delegation leaving for Guinea, to attend the first UN meeting on Energy Resources, led by Yi Chi-ch'an:

Yŏm Chae-man	functionary of the sector concerned
Yu Yŏng-chik	"

[MINJU CHOSON 6 Aug 81 p 4]

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CSO: 4108/143

N. KOREA/CHRONOLOGY

CHRONOLOGY OF EVENTS IN FEBRUARY 1982

Seoul VANTAGE POINT in English Vol 5, No 3, Mar 82 pp 28-36

[Text]

- 1 Ambassador Kim Yong-yong (김 영 용) to Upper Volta meets with the state's chairman of the Military Commission National Reconstruction.
- 1 A mission of the Malagasy Institute for Juche Idea Studies flies into Pyongyang for a 23-day visit to north Korea.
- 1 A mission of the League of Socialist Working Youth, led by Kim Chong-yong, returns home after attending an international youth meeting held in India.
- 1 Li Gi-yong (리 기 영), head of the north Korean General Federation of Literature and Art Unions, issues a statement denouncing Seoul's renewed bid for a south-north summit meeting and the proposed unification formula.
- 1 The north Korean Committee for Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland issues a statement denouncing "Seoul's suppression of college students."
- 1 A mission of the north Korean Workers' Party, led by Party Secretary Yun Gi-bok (윤 기 복), returns home from visits to Togo, Benin and Nigeria.
- 1 The two-day second plenary session of the sixth-term Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions closes.
- 2 The KCBS reports Ambassador to Mongolia Pak Si-gwon (박 시 권) on January 28 presented his credentials to Chairman Yunjaagiyn Tsendenbal.
- 2 The KCBS reports north Korea and Bangladesh on January 26 signed an agreement on cultural exchange for 1982-1983 in Dacca.
- 2 The National Pyongyang Circus leaves Pyongyang on a visit to Mozambique, Zimbabwe, Angola and Malta.
- 2 Party Secretary Hwang Jang-yop (황 장 엽) meets with the visiting mission of the Malagasy Institute for Juche Idea Studies in Pyongyang.
- 2 Premier Li Jong-ok (리 종 옥) leaves for Indonesia.

- 2 A Polish trade mission flies into Pyongyang for a three-day visit to north Korea.
- 2 A mission of the north Korean Commission for Promotion of International Trade, led by Li Song-rok (리 성 록), returns home after a visit to Japan.
- 2 A mission of a Congo institute for Juche idea studies returns home winding up its visit to north Korea.
- 2 The Central Committee of the north Korean Workers' Party cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Indian Communist Party upon his reelection to the post.
- 2 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam (김 영 남), winds up its five-day visit to Bangladesh.
- 2 The Central People's Committee issues a decree on decorating a movie senario writer, Li Chun-gu, with the title of Hero, a gold medal of Hammer and Sickel, and the National Order, First Degree.
- 3 The KCBS reports the Central People's Committee on January 27 issued a decree on awarding the Kim Il-sung Youth Honorary Award two political officers at the Speed War Youth Shock Brigade, Kim Gwang-nam and Kim Yong-dok, for their "immense loyalty" to President Kim and the Party Center.
- 3 The KCBS reports the Central People's Committee on January 27 issued a decree on decorating a leading construction worker, An Ik-song, with the title of Meritorious Constructor and the Order of Efforts, and a chemistry researcher, Yom Song-gu, with the title of Meritorious Scientist and the Order of Efforts.
- 4 President Kim receives a solidarity letter from the premier of Grenada.
- 4 Ambassador So Jong-won (서 정 원) to Yemen Arab Republic meets with President Ali Abdullah Saleh.
- 4 The north Korean Social Democratic Party cables a congratulatory message to the Japan Socialist Party upon the convening of its 46th congress.
- 4 Kim Gi-nam (김 기 남), head of the north Korean Journalist Union, issues a statement denouncing Seoul's renewed bid for a south-north summit meeting and its offer of a unification formula.
- 4 The editor-in-chief of the organ of the Tanzania's Revolutionary Party flies into Pyongyang for an eight-day visit to north Korea.
- 5 The KCBS reports a mission of the Workers' Party, led by Kim Yong-su (김 용 수), made a two-day visit to the Netherland beginning January 27.
- 6 A ceremony is held to mark the 35th founding anniversary of the north Korean Art Film Studio.

- 6 The Central People's Committee decrees the decoration of three districts such a Changyon-gun of South Hwanghae Province, Cohung-gun of North Hwanghae Province and Puryong of the Chongjin City with the title of Model Education District.
- 6 KCNA reports Ambassador Li Man-sok (리 만 석) to the Central African Republic meets with its president.
- 6 A Party mission, led by Party Secretary Kim Yong-nam, returns home after a visit to Thailand and Bangladesh.
- 6 A north Korean mission, led by Kim Gwan-sop (김 관 섭), returns home after participating an international journalist meeting held in Finland.
- 7 Ambassador Kim Chi-sop (김 치 섭) to Malta meets with Premier Dom Mintoff.
- 8 A Party mission led by Kang Sok-sung finishes its seven-day visit to Sao Tome and Principe from February.
- 8 A Soviet government filming mission arrives in Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 8 An East German health mission led by a deputy minister flies into Pyongyang for a nine-day visit to north Korea.
- 8 A Polish musicians' mission flies into Pyongyang.
- 8 President Kim Il-sung (김 일 성) cables a congratulatory message to the head of the Vietnamese cabinet on the occasion of his 75th birthday.
- 8 A government trade mission led by Pang Tae-yul (방 태 율) leaves Pyongyang on a 15-day visit to Hungary.
- 8 Premier Li and his party arrive in Bangkok after a visit to Indonesia.
- 8 The North Korean government presents the Chinese government with a color documentary film on the Chinese premier's visit to Pyongyang.
- 9 Vice Premier Hong Si-hak (홍 시 학) talks with the visiting Iranian government mission led by the education minister.
- 9 A foreign affairs mission led by Foreign Affairs Deputy Minister Kim Jae-bong (김 재 봉) leaves for Equatorial Guinea.
- 9 A health mission led by Choe Won-sok (최 원 석) returns home after an eight-day visit to China.
- 9 A mission of the pro-Pyongyang General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongryon), led by President Ahn Su-yol of the Choson Special Goods Company, leaves Pyongyang.
- 9 An Iranian government mission led by the education minister arrives in Pyongyang for a four-day visit to north Korea.

- 9 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the French Communist Party on the occasion of his re-election to the post.
- 9 The second meeting of the 27th Chongryon Commerce and Industry Federation Conference is held in Tokyo.
- 10 Secretary Kim Yong-nam talks with the visiting editor-in-chief of the organ of the Tanzania Revolutionary Party.
- 10 The outgoing Chinese Ambassador Lu Jixian to north Korean returns home.
- 10 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the Iranian president upon the third anniversary of the Iranian Revolution that culminated on February 11, 1979.
- 10 A nationwide judiciary zealot commentators' conference closes its two-day meeting held at the People's Cultural Palace in Pyongyang.
- 10 The north Korean and Thai governments sign an agreement in Bangkok on mutual cooperation in communication.
- 11 The 68th meeting of the Democratic Front for Reunification of the Fatherland is held in Pyongyang.
- 11 President Kim meets with the visiting Iranian government mission led by the education minister, accompanied by Deputy Premier Ho Dam (허담) in charge of foreign affairs and Chairman of the Education Committee Choe Tae-bok (최태복).
- 11 A solidarity meet supporting Syrian policy against Israel is held at Chollima Cultural Center in Pyongyang.
- 11 The People's Armed Forces Minister hosts a film appreciation meeting and banquet for foreign military attaches posted in Pyongyang.
- 11 The Workers' Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the Canadian Communist Party on the occasion of the 25th congress and 60th founding anniversary of the latter's.
- 12 A north Korean economic technicians mission led by Kang Song-yon (강성연) returns home after a visit to Zimbabwe.
- 12 Ambassador Yu Tae-sop (유태섭) to India meets with Premier Indira Gandhi.
- 12 Ambassador to Mali Hong Il-ho (홍일호) presents his credentials to President Moussa Traore.
- 12 North Korea and Hungary sign an agreement on exchange of goods and payment for 1982 in Budapest.

- 12 Premier Li and his party arrive at Kuala Lumpur.
- 12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of Pyongyang Terminal Power Station with the title of Guard Laureate.
- 12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of the Kangnam Ceramics Factory with the title of Guard Laureate.
- 12 The Central People's Committee decrees decoration of the Pyongyang City Sosong District General Restaurant with the title of Guard Commerce.
- 12 Premier Li and his party confer with the Malaysian Premier Datuk Hussein bin Onn.
- 12 The Central People's Committee decrees the awarding Kim Ja-ryong who was a deck hand of the Shinpo Fishery United Enterprise with the Kim Il-sung Youth's Honorable Award.
- 13 A Workers' Party mission led by Kim Yong-sun (김 영 순) returns home after participating in the 24th congress of the French Communist Party and visiting Belgium, the Netherlands and Greece.
- 13 A mission of the (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Committee led by Li Jong-nam (리 정 남) leaves for Yugoslavia to participate in the 18th meeting of Nonaligned Nations Broadcasting Organizations Cooperative Committee.
- 14 The electrified railway running from Hoeryong to Komusan are formally opened to traffic in a rite held in Hoeryong.
- 14 The (north) Korean Culture and Art Ministry and the Soviet National Filming Committee sign an agreement on mutual cooperation in the filming field for 1982 in Pyongyang.
- 15 The (north) Korean Health Ministry and its East German counterpart sign an agreement in Pyongyang on mutual cooperation for 1982-1984.
- 15 National Power transmission workers' meeting closes a two-day meeting held in Moranbong Theater.
- 15 The (north) Korean and Malaysian governments sign an agreement on air transport in Kuala Lumpur.
- 16 Radio Pyongyang reports President Kim Il-sung recently sent the 83th educational subsidy and scholarship funds to the Chongryon, (pro-Pyongyang) General Association of Korean Residents in Japan.
- 16 The Mt. Paekdu Prize Athletic Contest opens with the participation of the players from all over north Korea competing in basketball, volleyball, calisthenics, boxing, weightlifting, swimming, speedskating, and shooting.
- 16 The fourth national youth loyalty demonstrating festival is opened in a ceremony at the People's Cultural Palace. It is to continue until April 15 with political, artistic, and athletic events.

- 16 Pyongyang city People's Committee prepares a movie appreciation meeting and a banquet for foreign missions, residents and students in north Korea.
- 16 A mission of the Latin American youth's Juche Idea study group in Geneva leaves Pyongyang.
- 16 A Nepalese writer leaves Pyongyang.
- 16 Premier Li Jong-ok and his party return home from visits to Indonesia, Thailand and Malaysia.
- 16 New Ambassador Yu Song-jin (유 성 진) to Pakistan presents his credentials to President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq.
- 17 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to President of Gambia Dawda Kairaba Jawara on the occasion of the country's 17th independence anniversary.
- 17 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu (림 춘 추), secretary general of the Central People's Committee, leaves for Rwanda.
- 17 A foreign affairs mission led by Deputy Minister Kim Chung-il (김 충 일) leaves for India to participate in a developing countries' conference on North-South problems and South-South cooperation.
- 17 A government mission led by Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae (공 진 태) leaves on a visit to Sudan.
- 18 A Polish musicians' mission leaves Pyongyang winding up its eleven-day visit to north Korea.
- 18 Yun Gi-bok, candiate member of the Party Politburo and concurrently Party secretary, meets with the visiting Chongryon mission led by Oh Sang-chol, vice chairman of the Chongryon Central Inspection Committee.
- 18 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi (정 준 기) meets with the visiting Chongryon credit association mission led by Kim Su-kwon.
- 18 The Party Central Committee cables a congratulatory message to the general secretary of the Canadian Communist Party on the occasion of the 25th Party Congress.
- 18 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the newly elected Malta President.
- 19 Pyongyang city workers hold a rally to push the beatification of the city in commemoration of the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.
- 20 A government economy mission led by Chon Il-chun (전 일 춘) leaves for Angola.
- 20 A foreign affairs mission led by Kim Jae-suk (김 재 숙), deputy foreign affairs minister, leaves for Maldives.

- 22 A Nicaragua Juche Ideology study group arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 A Burundi Juche Ideology study group arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 Vice President Pak Song-chol visiting Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim pays a formal visit to President Samora Machel.
- 22 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu, member of the Politburo, arrives at Rwanda by way of Egypt, Tanzania and Burundi.
- 23 The military attache to the Soviet Embassy in Pyongyang hosts a banquet on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army.
- 23 A mission of the People's Army band returns home from visits to Burma and Thailand.
- 23 The National Medical Science Discuss Forum closes its two-day meet on the occasion of the 70th birthday anniversary of President Kim.
- 23 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the head of Kuwait, Jaber Al-Ahmad Al-Sabah on the occasion of the national holiday.
- 23 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Algiers to visit Algeria.
- 24 KCBS reports north Korean ice speed skating team won two golds, two silvers and one bronze in the Socialist Countries' Youth Ice Speed Skating Contest held in Mongolia from February 19 through 24.
- 24 Vice President Pak Song-chol arrives at Lusaka, capital of Zambia as a special envoy of President Kim.
- 24 A mission of the League of the Socialist Working Youths led by chairman Li Yong-su (리영수) returns home after visiting Romania, Bulgaria, East Germany, and Zimbabwe.
- 25 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam arrives at Ouagadougou, capital of Upper Volta to visit the country.
- 25 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae arrives at Conakry, capital of Guinea to visit the country.
- 25 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to chairman of the Syria Arab Republic Revolutionary Direction Council on the occasion of the sixth national day.
- 25 The (north) Korea-Soviet Friendship Association Central Committee hosts a movie appreciation meet on the occasion of the 64th founding anniversary of the Soviet Army in the Chollima Cultural Hall.
- 25 The East German military attache to its embassy in Pyongyang hosts a movie appreciation meeting and a banquet on the occasion of the 26th founding anniversary of the East German People's Army.
- 25 North Korea establishes diplomatic relations with the Republic of Nauru.

- 20 A journalist mission led by Kim Gwang-su (김 광 수) leaves for the Soviet Union to participate in the fifth meeting of the Soviet Journalist Union.
- 20 Vice President Pak Song-chol (박 성 철) leaves on a visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim.
- 20 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi leaves for Somalia to visit the country as a special envoy of President Kim.
- 20 Two Chongryon missions, including one led by Oh Sang-chol, vice chairman of the Chongryon Central Inspection Committee and another representing the Choson Credit Association led by Kim Su-kwon, leave Wonsan Port.
- 21 Deputy Premier Chong Jun-gi arrives at Mogadishu to visit Somalia as a special envoy of President Kim Il-sung.
- 21 Vice President Pak Song-chol arrives at Maputo visit to Mozambique as a special envoy of President Kim.
- 22 Radio Pyongyang reports Premier Li Jong-ok recently cabled a congratulatory message to Premier of Saint Lucia on the occasion of the state's third independence anniversary.
- 22 Deputy Premier-Foreign Affairs Minister Ho Dam leaves for Algeria as a special envoy of President Kim.
- 22 President Kim cables a congratulatory message to the president of Guyana on the occasion of the state's 12th national day.
- 22 A Party mission led by Vice Foreign Affairs Minister, Kil Jae-gyong (킬 재 경), leaves Pyongyang to visit Soviet Union, East Germany and Czechslovakia.
- 22 A Bangladesh Juche Idea study academy mission flies into Pyongyang.
- 22 A leader of the Austria Juche Ideology study group flies into Pyongyang.
- 22 An Indian Juche Ideology academy mission arrives in Pyongyang.
- 22 A Zimbabwe Juche Idea study group mission flies into Pyongyang.
- 22 A leading worker of the Congo writers' union flies into Pyongyang.
- 22 A machinery industry workers' trade union mission led by Yom Su-gil (염 수 길) returns home after visiting Soviet Union and East Germany.
- 22 The Party cables a congratulatory message to the People's Democratic Federation of Mali on the occasion of its third conference.
- 22 The (north) Korean Central Broadcasting Station (KCBS) reports Premier Li Jong-ok recently cabled a congratulatory message to Guyana premier on the occasion of its 12th national day.
- 22 A trade mission led by Mun Byong-rok (문 병 록) returns home after participating in the 10th World Trade Union's Conference held in Cuba.

- 26 A Party mission led by Lim Chun-chu arrives at Burundi from Rwanda.
- 27 An athletic mission led by Chairman Kim Yu-sun (김 유 순) of the (north) Korean Physical Culture and Sports Guidance Committee returns home from visits to Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.
- 27 The vice president of the Ethiopian Addis Ababa University flies into Pyongyang.
- 27 Premier Li has talks with Poland ambassador to north Korea.
- 27 A month-long national technological inventions' exhibition opens in Pyongyang.
- 27 A Party mission led by Kang Sok-sung (강 석 승) returns home after visits to Sao Tome and Principe and Cape Verdes.
- 27 A health mission leaves Pyongyang for Cuba to participate in the nonaligned countries' fourth economic and health meet.
- 27 The (north) Korean Scientific Education Filming Studio announces the list of prize winners of the "1980-1981 Juvenile Filming Literature Prize Contest" and the outline of the "1982-1983 Juvenile Filming Literature Prize Contest."
- 27 The Workers' Party Central Committee sends letter of appreciation to the laborers, technicians, scientists, desk-bound workers and the three revolutionary squads members who participated in the repairing work of the urea fertilizer manufacturing process of the Namhung Youth Chemical Industry on February 24-26.
- 28 Deputy Premier Kong Jin-tae visiting Guinea confers with Premier Lansana Beavogui in Conakry.
- 28 KCBS reports north Korea won three golds and a bronze at an international judo contest recently held in Sofia with the participation of France, West Germany, Italy, Austria, Greece, Tunisia, Bulgaria and north Korea.
- 28 Nationwide elections are held to elect the seventh-term Supreme People's Assembly.

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